

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FARMER SEED CO.

FARMERS AND SEED GROWERS.

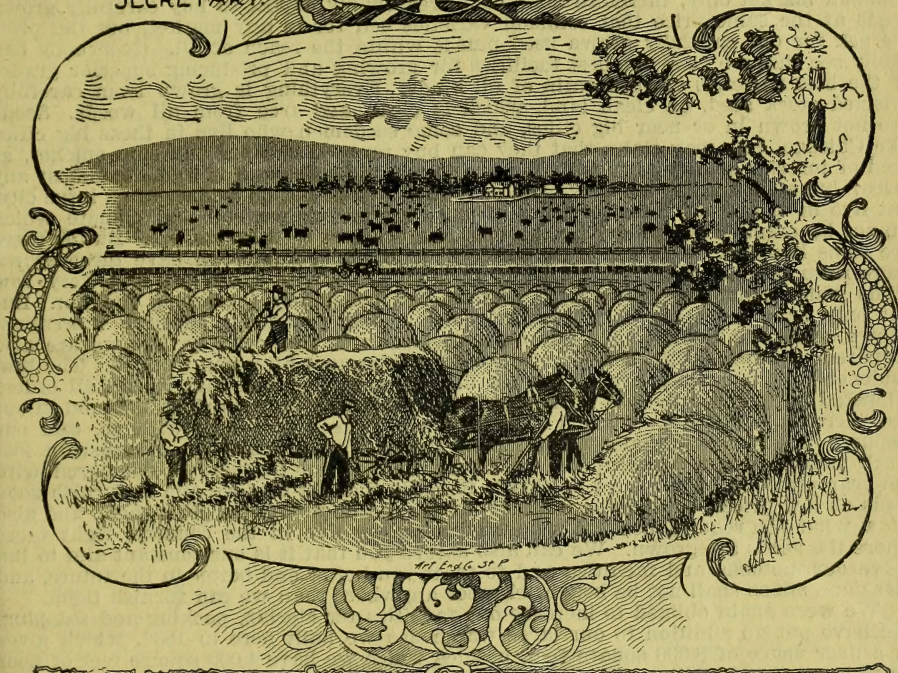
OTTO KOZLOWSKI
MANAGER.

WM KUEKER
SECRETARY

SPRING,
1897

FARIBAULT, MINN.

(FORMERLY Chicago, Ill.)



PERMANENT PASTURES & MEADOWS.

GRASS IS KING!

More Grass—More Cattle;
More Cattle—More Manure;

More Manure—More Grain;
More Grain—More Money;

But No Grass—No Cattle; No Manure; No Crops—No Money!
But More Grass—More Cows; More Milk; More, More MONEY!!!

A FEW WORDS TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

FARIBAULT, MINN., January 2, 1897.

Another year has gone by, and we come to you again at the beginning of the new year with our Annual Catalogue, and with this catalogue we also send you all our best wishes for a prosperous and happy new year.

The year gone by has been a very hard one, especially to the producer, but we all look to the future more hopefully, and sincerely trust that we may not be disappointed. In this new year just begun we must all prepare for seeding or planting again, and to assist you in selecting your seeds for the coming spring, we send you this catalogue or book on Permanent Pastures and Meadows.

OUR OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS we wish to thank here, first, for their kindness towards us during the year just closed in sending their orders to us and speaking a good word for our seeds to their neighbors. We can assure you again that we appreciate this very highly, and we will make every effort to hold your confidence by supplying you with the very best seeds grown, at the very lowest possible prices. Our aim is not large profits, but to furnish you good and the very best seeds at the lowest possible prices. It costs more to grow seed grain, etc., than to grow for the common market only, therefore none could reasonably expect to buy carefully grown seeds at the same price that common varieties sell for in any market, but the price we ask for our carefully grown seed puts it within the reach of all. Everybody can easily see that we have the best facilities for growing and producing superior grades of the best varieties of seed grain of all kinds. Everything is grown from carefully selected stock seed, on clean land, which is clean and free from all weeds. Seeds are not grown in or near big cities, and some seedsmen who live in these big cities like Chicago, etc., may claim that they can buy up seed cheaper and ship quicker, as seed of inferior quality always finds a market in big cities, and is sold for almost any price; but such seed is too dear even as a gift. We do not do business in a large city, but live in one of the finest counties of our country, with a soil and climate which cannot be excelled for producing the best and cleanest seed grains, etc. But as there are some kinds of seeds which do better in a foreign climate, we have these grown there from selected stock seed and import them. However, there are but very few kinds which cannot be grown here, and we are constantly increasing the list. But not only have we better facilities for growing and producing superior NORTHERN-GROWN seeds of all kinds than any other seedsman in this country, but we are also prepared to handle all orders carefully and give prompt attention to them. The best evidence that our seeds are of strictly first-class quality, and that we fill all orders intrusted to us carefully and satisfactorily, and treat our patrons right, is found in our ever-increasing business. Our old customers are pleased and stay with us, and our business is growing right along, and during the past year, while other seedsmen lost much money or were bankrupted, we nearly doubled our business as compared with the year previous. The secret of this is found in the fact that we aim to furnish good seeds at low prices, or GOOD AND CHEAP seeds, and know how to grow them, and also know what you require, because we are farmers; we live in the country, right there where the seeds are grown. We can also assure you that it is our constant aim to improve our methods and facilities and to treat you better and better in the future, and that GOOD SEEDS shall not be bought cheaper anywhere than we can furnish them.

We were again obliged to increase our facilities for storing, packing and shipping, and have put an addition to our large warehouse we built here in 1894, which gives us a floor space of 8,000 square feet, besides which we have 4,000 square feet of floor space in another building. This will enable us to handle all orders intrusted to us with promptness and dispatch, packing and shipping them promptly. No order is too small and none too large for us to fill to your entire satisfaction. One order from one customer last spring, received at one time and sent in one shipment, amounted to over \$1,100, while every year we receive numerous orders amounting to \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$200 or more. This shows the confidence our friends place in the quality of our seeds, as well as in our methods of doing business. We not only receive their orders one year, but they order every year—one year more, another year less.

Since GRASS IS KING and the COW QUEEN, and the dairy business a very profitable branch of farming, it is necessary to provide for more and better grass and hay, as well as to give more attention to the cultivation of forage plants and to obtaining permanent pastures and meadows. In this our catalogue or book on Permanent Pastures and Meadows we give much space and attention to this important subject, and those interested will find much help and useful information in this book. How well we have succeeded in our work the answers from our customers to "Are our Clover-Grass Mixtures a Success?" will prove. These answers will be found on pages 18, 19 and 20 of this book and on the supplement or folder sent with every catalogue. This will show the results to be had by sowing a well-selected mixture of Grasses and Clovers.

We want all of our brother farmers who have not yet dealt with us and who receive this catalogue to give our carefully-selected Clover-Grass Mixtures. Seed Grain and other seeds at least a trial this spring and send us their orders, so we can demonstrate that nobody can supply better northern-grown seeds than we can.

Yours to command,

FARMER SEED COMPANY,

OTTO KOZLOWSKI, Manager.

W. KUEKER, Secretary.

ARE OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES A SUCCESS.

The answer to this question will be found in the catalogue, on page 18, and the two pages following it. Room did not allow us to print more of the letters there, so we crowded a few more out of the many our customers have written us on this sheet. This incontestable testimony from thousands of our customers proves beyond a doubt that our Clover-Grass Mixtures are a success. These letters are not "manufactured" testimonials, as we find them in the catalogues of other dealers who imitate our Clover-Grass Mixtures and descriptions of the Grass Seeds, and where they do not mention even the county where their alleged customer resides. We print our letters as we receive them from our customers, with their full address; and where this is not desirable for some reasons, we give the county, and anybody interested can always see the original letter in our office or obtain the full address from us. It is an easy thing to claim results, but a different thing to prove them. We prove them by these letters from our customers. The experience as related by our customers in these letters also is of great benefit to those intending to sow the coming spring. Reading these letters is like having a great "experience meeting," and everyone interested can be benefited by it.

Lancaster, Wis., Dec. 18, 1896.

Dear Sirs: You will doubtless remember that I wrote you a year ago about your Clover-Grass Mixtures I sowed some years ago. It did not do well in 1895, owing to the very heavy freeze in May, and I thought then it was all killed. I must say now that the Clover-Grass Mixture is all right, and we cut a big crop of hay from it this summer. We got a grass mixture from the — Seed Co., last year, and it did not amount to anything.

T. D. GOODRICH.

(Please read the other letters of Mr. Goodrich on page 18 of the catalogue and see what his results were in former years. We would particularly call the attention of our brother farmers who are not yet familiar with our Clover-Grass Mixtures and the results to be obtained therefrom to the statements and the experience Mr. Goodrich had. It may probably not be necessary to say here again, do not buy Grass Seed Mixtures from dealers who know but very little about Grass Seeds and how to select them for Clover-Grass Mixtures. See also what we say on page 17 under the heading of "Cheap Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.")

Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 10, 1896.

Gentlemen: My meadows, which I sowed with your Clover-Grass Mixtures a few years ago, have again given me two very big crops of hay this summer, and the hay is of the finest quality. Amongst the Grasses the Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass are the most prominent. I am very well pleased with your seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures, and it would be better if they were more generally sown and by more farmers would try them.

ED. W. F. AHLERS.

(Please see page 19 of the catalogue, where Mr. Ahlers wrote about his results obtained in former years with our Clover-Grass Mixtures.)

Ohlhoppe, Pa., Dec. 2, 1896.

Gentlemen: All the seed received from you was very satisfactory and just as represented. I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture with Oats and after harvest the Grasses made a heavy growth yet. I did not cut any of the Grass, but could have made a good deal of hay yet in the fall from it if I had cut it. I can only recommend your seeds and methods of doing business, and you are worthy of patronage by all good farmers.

BYRON RUSH.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 17, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I sowed twenty acres with your seed on Oats, fourteen acres being principally Clover with some Timothy and six acres were sown with your Clover-Grass Mixture, using sixteen pounds to the acre, adding a little Alsike and Red Clover. I have never had a better catch: it is the remark of my neighborhood.

new very large, and in a few places

again, and has formed a very thick, close sod, and all of my neighbors ask me, "What kind of grass is that you got over there?"

J. SCHNEIDER.

Connersville, Ind., Nov. 29, 1896.

Gentlemen: When I received your Clover-Grass Mixture, I and my neighbors were surprised at the very nice and clean seed, and later at its very strong and rapid growth. I sowed it on a piece of land which was not very good, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, and harrowed it over lightly, but it was so dry that the seed could not grow at first, and not until we had a little rain, about six weeks later, could the seed begin to sprout, and nine days later everything was green already, and kept right on growing, and in four weeks I could put my stock on it, and ever since it has given me a fine pasture, and at the present time the stand is very good indeed, and it does not look as if it was so late and the season so far advanced already. My experience with your house during several years leads me to recommend your firm warmly to my brother farmers, and I know that all who place their orders with you will be satisfied.

B. TRUEBENBACH.

Elk Creek, Ia., Dec. 7, 1896.

Gentlemen: Your Grass Seed gives the best of satisfaction. I sowed it with barley, and after harvesting the barley I turned the cattle in and it made the best of pasture. I have been sowing grass seed more or less for twenty-five years, but I have never had any that has given such good satisfaction. I shall not hesitate when I want good seed to place my order with you again.

H. L. OLSON.

Carlisle, Minn., Dec. 4, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I am much pleased with the Grass Seeds I purchased from you. They were mixed with oats and sown with a seeder. After harvest the grass entirely covered the ground and showed itself above the stubbles, though they were long. My neighbor sowed Timothy bought up here. I walked across his field in September, but I would not have known that he had sown any grass seed there if he had not told me.

M. LANGELED.

Lowell, Wis., Nov. 28, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I am pleased with your Clover-Grass Mixtures. B No. 2 was sown for immediate pasturage, with splendid results. C No. 7 was sown with oats on ground where we had barley the year before, without plowing, intended to mow oats for hay, but was short of pasture, so turned my stock in about June 1st. Had a splendid crop for pasture until it froze up.

J. W. GANES.

Cooperstown, Wis., Nov. 29, 1896.

The seed I received from you this

set of grass for meadow from your seed that I had for five years. All the Garden Seeds done well, and the Washington Wakefield Cabbage was the finest I ever saw.

JOSEPH M. KELLY.

Wood Lake, Minn., Nov. 15, 1896.

Gentlemen: I am very well pleased with your Clover-Grass Mixtures for our rough climate. I sowed not quite 300 pounds on eighteen acres, and part of it in spring rye and part in spring wheat for a nurse crop. The seed came up fine and made a very nice and even stand; where it was sown with rye the Grass was especially very thick and nice. I could have had a very fine pasture already this fall yet if I had needed it, but I let it grow and look for a big crop of hay early next summer and good pasture in the fall. I wish you all the success you deserve for handling such good seeds at low prices, and a very large trade the coming season.

M. MURALT.

Hudson, S. D., Dec. 1, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I was well satisfied with your Clover-Grass Mixture, which I sowed in the latter part of April on old ground (gravel subsoil), and which had never been fertilized. There was a period of drought in the latter part of June and in July, but it yielded one and one-half tons per acre when cut about July 1st. After harvest this land was used for grazing.

A. C. AUSTIN.

Weyauwega, Wis., Dec. 18, 1896.

Gentlemen: I highly favor your Clover-Grass Mixtures both for hay and pasture. I sowed my seed a little too early this year, for I was not through when a heavy rain came and washed it together, but still it grew to a height of three feet. I sowed my seed on a low marsh where no hay ever grew, and expect a heavy crop next season. I am greatly pleased with it, and am trying to persuade my neighbors to sow their marshes with the same mixture.

R. SCHOLOW.

Arcadia, Ia., Dec. 8, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I am well satisfied with the Grass seed I had from you last spring, and which I sowed the middle of April, partly in barley and partly in oats. After harvest it grew so well that I could have mowed it yet for hay in the fall and have a good crop, but I put my cattle in and they had a fine pasture.

H. MUNDT.

C...., Lancaster County, Neb., Dec. 3, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture without a nurse crop. Ground stirred as early in spring as possible five inches deep and thoroughly harrowed. Half of the mixture (fifty pounds) sown broadcast on seven acres of ground. Ground again thoroughly harrowed, then balance of mixture (fifty pounds) sown broadcast only crosswise of first sowing and again thoroughly harrowed. Seed germinated in a remarkably short time, and made a very even stand. In June I took a sod one foot square to the meeting of the Southern Lancaster County Farmers' Club for exhibition. The blades of Grass were sixteen inches long. It was the admiration of the club. I pronounce your Clover-Grass Mixture far in the lead of any grass sown in this locality, and it is now a sight to behold. I also secured a good catch of the Bromus Inermis.

CHAS. B. CAMP.

Corning, Kan., Nov. 2, 1896.

Dear Sirs: Your Clover-Grass Mixture did splendid. Have mowed it three times this summer already, and am more than pleased with it. You will hear from us again in the spring.

MRS. ELIZA HILBERT.

Lake Henry, Minn., Dec. 8, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed 300 pounds of your Clover-Grass Mixtures about the middle of April

in wheat, and it came up fine, and when I cut the wheat some of the Clover was in blossom already. I could have mowed it yet this fall if I wanted to, and look for a very big and heavy crop next year. I can only recommend your seed to all of my brother farmers; it is clean, nice and fresh, and of best growing power, and better suited for our climate than seed from the Eastern or Southern States.

M. JAEGER.

McCausland, Ia., Dec. 2, 1896.

Gentlemen: I must say that your Grass seed is the very best I ever had. Your Clover-Grass Mixture for hog pasture I sowed about the 1st of April and the middle of June I put my hogs in and had a splendid pasture and considerable grass all summer. Your Minnesota Red Clover I sowed the latter part of March on Winter Wheat and it came up well and grew fine, and I cut it after harvest, about the middle of September, when it was two feet high and yielded two tons of fine hay per acre.

F. ZABEL.

Delavan, Minn., Dec. 15, 1896.

Dear Sirs: Your Grass seed was fine, the best I ever had. I sowed some with wheat and some alone for a hog pasture, and it made a good pasture all summer. I am well pleased with it. The Hog Millet also was very good. I know now where to send when I want good seed.

E. MEININGER.

Cottage Grove, Dec. 6, 1896.

Gentlemen: I want to thank you for the Clover-Grass Mixture for hog pasture you sent me. I sowed it with a little barley in spring and in four weeks I had a fine pasture already, and the Grass and Clover done well all through the summer. The corn also did very well, and I never before had such fine and large corn.

A. RATZLAFF.

Herborn, Ill., Dec. 14, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixtures in spring on high and dry land at the rate of ten pounds per acre, and it came up fine and grew very rapidly. The middle of June already I put in hogs, and the Clover was then one and one-half feet high. I did not feed any more corn to my hogs then, and they did fine in this pasture all through the summer without any other feed until October, when I fed a very little corn again, and the Clover and Grass in the pasture are green yet, and the pigs are fat enough now to market. Your Hog Pasture Clover-Grass Mixture cannot be beaten; the hogs have feed and shade at the same time, gain in weight considerably during the time they are in the pasture, and are ready for market in the fall with but very little extra feed, and the main thing is they are healthy.

W. GRUNTMAN.

Schaller, Ia., Aug. 8, 1896.

Gentlemen: I am well satisfied with your seed, and although I sowed it late, we have had a very good pasture for our hogs for quite a long time already, and nobody here has ever seen anything like it. Also your Garden Seeds done very well.

H. STILLE.

Glenwood, Minn., Nov. 25, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture the middle of May with barley, and commenced to pasture the hogs on it the first of August, just when the barley was heading out. The hogs liked the Grass better than any other feed we gave them.

E. J. ENGBRETSON.

Please see page 16 of our catalogue about our specially selected Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures. Would it not be well to sow a few acres with them this spring? They are not an experiment any more, but an established success, as these letters above prove.

We could continue yet with these letters about our Clover-Grass Mixture until we had a book more than double the size of our catalogue, but we have to close our "experience meeting" on these Clover-Grass Mixtures now and give some others a chance. Anybody reading the above letters can draw his own conclusions. Would it not pay to sow our Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring, if only a few acres, so as to get acquainted with them, though no longer an experim

pecially recommend the Rye Grass. I had the finest pasture from your Clover-Grass Mixture, and the result was a fine lot of nice and fat cattle this fall. I must mention also that I found your seed the best and cleanest I have seen, and it is free from weeds and other stuff. I can therefore advise my brother farmers to buy seed from you. A. H. WILLMSCHEN.

St. Hilaire, Minn., Nov. 28, 1896.
Gentlemen: The quality of your seeds is of the best kind. I received seed from you this spring and two years ago. The Red Top and Rough Stalked Meadow Grass have been doing very well. I had a crop the first year from seed sown by itself. N. A. NILSON.

Edon, Ohio., Nov. 12, 1896.
Gentlemen: I sowed only a part of your Clover-Grass Mixture this spring, and it was late, too, on a field of four acres. It came up and grew very rapidly, and we used it for pasture. We kept five horses on it all the time, and besides had the cows on it a good deal of the time, and the growth and stand of the grass did not seem to get less. I wanted to cut it yet for hay, but it paid very well to keep it in pasture. Your Garden Seeds were fine; also the Kafir Corn and Hog Millet did well.

W. F. KAISER, SR.
Owenboro, Ky., Dec. 1, 1896.
Gentlemen: I sowed part of the seed on a piece of red clay land, where I had failed repeatedly with other seed, and have as fine a stand as I could wish. Mowed it once in June, but preferred the fall pasture to the second mowing. Another part was sowed in a wood lot, and is doing well. The balance was sowed on a piece of black bottom in wheat and has made a fine crop of hay.

F. X. HAYDEN,
Grafton, W. Va., Nov. 28, 1896.
Dear Sirs: I was well pleased with your Clover-Grass Mixture, and have a good catch. Considering the chance it had, it has done fine, as the Wheat and Oats were very heavy. I have bought a great deal of grass seed, and can truthfully say yours is the finest I have ever bought, and the results the most satisfactory.

CLIFTON DAIRY STOCK FARM,
J. H. MEANS, Proprietor.
Bulger, Pa., Dec. 15, 1896.
Dear Sirs: All the seeds bought of you last spring turned out to our entire satisfaction, especially the Clover-Grass Mixture, which I sowed under wheat and gave a stroke with a light harrow. It grew nicely, and after harvest the stand was so thick that I had to pasture it, and it gave me a good supply. It is very close and even and the best stand I have ever had.

W. M. REA.
Maynard, Minn., Nov. 30, 1896.
Gentlemen: I sowed part of my seed I had from you after I had done seeding and dragged it in, and it made a good growth. The balance I sowed on meadow land, and cut one crop from it this year. On the whole, I am very well pleased with the result of the seeds I got from you. L. OLSON.

Germania, Mich., Dec. 2, 1896.
Gentlemen: Although I did not sow the Clover-Grass Mixtures until the first part of June, and it got very dry for several weeks right after I sowed it, it came up good, and the stand now is very nice and thick. In August the Grass was big enough already that I could put my stock in, and they all liked and preferred this grass to anything else. I had a very fine pasture until October, when I took my cattle out again, so as to give the grass a chance to recuperate and make a good growth before winter set in. I must tell you that I never before had such good pasture, neither did I see anything like it before. At the present time the grass is three to four inches high

use all farmers to sow your Clover-Grass Mixture.

H. MUROLF.
Young America, Minn., Dec. 13, 1896.
Dear Sirs: I am very well satisfied with your Clover-Grass Mixtures. Although I could not sow them until about the middle of May, I had a very heavy crop of hay already during the summer, and a very good pasture in the fall.

J. WILL.
Marengo, Ill., Nov. 28, 1896.
Gentlemen: Your Clover-Grass Mixture has given good satisfaction in every way; it was clean and grew well. At the present time my seeding looks very good, and I have already mowed it this summer, and got a very heavy crop of hay from it. Will mention yet that I did not sow my seed with a nurse crop, except a little, with a very light seeding of grain. What I sowed with grain did not do so well, and would advise sowing Grass seed by itself without a nurse crop, as it generally is very dry and hot when the grain is cut, and if the young grass is suddenly exposed to the hot sun it dies off. I tried sowing both ways, and where I sowed Grass seed by itself the stand is just splendid. CHAS. KRAUSE.

Manson, Ia., Dec. 10, 1896.
Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture this spring in a meadow where the hogs rooted up a big patch, which I harrowed smooth and sowed the seed and harrowed it over lightly. After seeding it snowed, but the seed came up all right and grew well. I mowed it right after I got through with cutting my oats, and was surprised at the heavy and big swath it made, and this fall I mowed it the second time. Now I want to say a few words yet in regard to the Clover-Grass Mixture which I sowed last year (1895). I sowed this on a piece of ground where I sowed Timothy the year before, but it did not succeed well, and, as I wanted this piece for a meadow, I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture in the spring, as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and harrowed the ground first very thoroughly. The seed came up well and in June I mowed it the first time, and then waited until it was twelve to fifteen inches high again, when I put my cows in and had a fine pasture all fall. Now this summer I got a very big crop of hay from this piece, and as I did not mow the aftergrowth, it made a very fine pasture. I am more than pleased and when I want good seed again I know where to find you and where you are. J. HAEMMERLE.

Youngstown, Pa., Nov. 28, 1896.
Gentlemen: Your Clover-Grass Mixture did so well here that everybody has been asking me, "What kind of Grass is that over there?" as they have never seen anything like it before. I used it for pasture and am well satisfied with it. E. REUSE.

Eaton, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1896.
Gentlemen: All the seed I bought of you was very good and did very well. I sowed eight acres of Grass seed without a nurse crop for pasture, and in sixty days I turned my cattle in and it done more than I expected. I also had a very heavy crop of Corn, and of Vetches, Oats and Spring Rye sown together in a mixture.

T. DUGMORE.
Missoula, Mont., Dec. 9, 1896.
Dear Sirs: Your Clover-Grass Mixture did very well this year, and I expect to get a very big crop of Hay from it next year, as the stand now is very promising. I will order more of your Clover-Grass Mixtures next spring, as it is just the kind of seed I have been looking for. D. E. BANDMANN.

Henry, W. Va., Dec. 4, 1896.
Gentlemen: I must say you dealt very honorably with me, and I am pleased with the results I had from your seed. I have the best

the Clover-Grass seed stands six inches high, a perfect covering and very thick, while the Clover-Grass Mixture which I sowed for permanent meadow shows a sod as heavy apparently as the adjacent meadow that has been used as one for many years. I believe had I seeded without any grain I would have had much larger grass, but where you have a tenant, you cannot get them to do that. FRANK E. PELLET.

Lake Side, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1896.

Gentlemen: I am very much satisfied with the Clover-Grass Mixtures I purchased of you last spring. One-half I sowed on my wheat sown the fall previous, and it gave good results. It made such a rank growth after I cut my wheat, I was obliged this fall to mow it for fear it would get down and smother the roots during the winter. I expect a heavy growth of hay the coming season. The other half I put on after I had sown my spring grain. It was dry at the time, and it kept dry for quite a long spell; however, a good deal came up and made some fall feed yet. I would advise to sow the seed as early in the spring (on wheat) as possible, say on the last snow; or plow the ground in the fall and prepare it as early as possible in the spring, as for grain, and sow the Clover-Grass Mixture alone (or by itself). I would not plow the ground again in the spring, but harrow it thoroughly. I can truly say I am well satisfied with your seeds and your way of doing business. DR. E. J. WHITTLETON.

Gormanian, W. Va., Dec. 5, 1896.

Dear Sirs: The seed we bought from you made a good growth this summer. The Meadow Fescue and the Italian Rye Grass was sown alone; the Alsike Clover and Timothy was sown with Oats. All made a good growth, and I am pleased with the results, and will order more in the near future. R. MURPHY.

New Albion, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1896.

Gentlemen: The seeds that I received from you last spring were fine, especially the Clover-Grass Mixture, which I sowed with Oats May 15th. The stand was fine this fall, and it is far ahead of my Clover and Timothy. I shall order more of your Clover-Grass Mixtures in the spring. I think it is the seed to sow.

J. C. SHLUTTER.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 9, 1896.

Gentlemen: Your seeds gave us every satisfaction. The Grasses did very well, considering the year, as it was very dry and hot for Washington. We find the best Grasses for us are Brome Grass, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Italian Rye Grass and English Rye Grass, and one or two others. The Brome Grass did best, and is, we think, the best for dry ground. The Vegetable Seeds did well. Your Mastodon Carrot is a clipper; it took first and second prizes at the great fruit fair here, and was way ahead of anything else. At our great fair here we also had first prize on Grass display, first on Flax, Barley, Peas, Table Beets, Carrots, and all the seeds these were raised from came from your house, and very nearly all the products of the exhibit for best display from one farm were grown from your seed. This speaks well for your seeds.

HAZLEWOOD FARM, per J. L. SMITH.

Stevensville, Mont. Nov. 28, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I am very well satisfied with your Clover Grass Mixtures for Pastures. I sowed mine about the first half of May by itself; it came up well and made a good growth, and about the first of August I turned the stock in and it did very well. The quality of the seed was very good. MARTIN CRAMER.

Young America, Minn., Dec. 5, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture in April by itself, and in July I cut the grass already and made five loads of hay from three acres; and the aftergrowth, which was very rapid and heavy, I pastured until late in the fall. All of my neighbors for whom I ordered seeds at the same time when I ordered mine are well satisfied. They all sowed without a nurse crop and had a very heavy crop already. G. FRICK.

Plato, Minn., Nov. 28, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture early in spring by itself, and it grew very quick and stood drought very well. I can say

en very good. During the past three years I bought for over forty dollars grass seed, but never received any benefit; had neither grass nor hay, and such experience is very disagreeable. This spring I thought I would try your seed yet, and know now that I have found the right place to get good seed from. I have had the very best results. The seed came up nice and stood the summer well. It was a pleasure to see it grow, especially after being disappointed so often. Although I sowed the seed with a nurse crop, some with rye and some with barley, which grew very rank and big, and it suffered a little, the Grass was almost too thick in the fall. I sowed about one acre wet muck land with Floating Meadow, Water Spear Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass this spring, and made over a ton of hay from it already this summer. I have grown Tall Meadow Oat Grass here for over ten years already. It grows quick and quite tall, and makes the finest pasture and hay. F. BERGELIN.

Battle Creek, Ia., Dec. 2, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture in early spring by itself, and it came up very nice and thick and grew very fast. Early in May already I could put my cattle in and I had fine and good pasture all summer, and it furnished sufficient feed for my stock. Everybody noticed it, and were surprised at the good, even and very thick stand. It proved that your seed is fresh and of strong growing power.

J. EGGERT.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb., Nov. 27, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed part of the Grass the first part of April on dried out ground without even cultivating it before seeding. About the first of July it was already cut the first time, and gave a pretty fair yield, and in September it was cut again for the second time, and it yielded a very heavy crop of hay, and the aftergrowth furnished good fall pasture yet until late in the fall. Another part of the seed I sowed on rye, and this would have given a very heavy crop of hay in September already, but we preferred to use it for pasture, and put our cattle on it. Another part of the seed we put on poor and bare places in our pasture, and it gave good results, furnished considerable feed and made a very close and thick sod.

PETER N. JESSEN.

Albany, Minn., Dec. 5, 1896.

Gentlemen: We did not sow the Grass seed until the middle of May, and the weather being very unfavorable, it could not do very well, but we mowed it the last part of August and got eight big loads of hay from it, and in October, when our pastures were short and our cows got dry, we put them in this piece, and the flow of milk increased right away, and the cows give as much milk as new milk cows on new grass in May, and I made over 100 pounds of butter in three weeks, and ten large hogs could not get through with all the milk besides. Since winter set in and our cows are in the barn, we have three which were nearly dried up, but after we fed the hay we made from your Clover-Grass Mixture for only three days, they increased in milk like fresh or new milk cows. Will mention yet that we have sown the Grass seed in a burnt out cranberry marsh. We are very well satisfied with your seed and would advise all our brother farmers to sow it.

HENRY SCHMID.

Clare, Ia., Dec. 10, 1896.

Dear Sirs: Your Clover-Grass Mixture was very good, and we sowed it partly on cultivated ground and partly on raw ground, but there was no difference; it came up well and very even and grew very rapidly. We cut it twice for hay this summer, and the yield we thought was very big. J. F. LEMKE.

East Tawas, Mich., Dec. 8, 1896.

Gentlemen: I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture under barley in May, and although the weather has been very dry, it came up splendid. For two years I have bought Grass seeds elsewhere, and never had any results, but your seed is good and fresh and grew right along. After harvest it grew right along, and I could have mowed it yet in the fall, but I did not need any more feed. I can only advise all farmers to sow it.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ORDERING.

In sending and making out your order, please use the order sheet we send with every catalogue (and if you want to use more, please write us for extra ones); AND THE FULL ADDRESS, INCLUDING THE NAME, POSTOFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE, should be plainly written in every order sheet, as well as in every letter sent to us. No matter how often you have written us, please give your full address every time. This request may seem unnecessary to many, but every year we receive quite a number of orders with money inclosed, and a lot of other letters, where either the name, the postoffice, the state, or sometimes all three or the whole address, are omitted. As much as we would like to fill these orders, or answer the letters, we cannot do so. Possibly the parties who send us orders with money, and do not hear from us, get mad and call us bad names, as they are always sure it is our fault, and never think for a moment that they are themselves to blame for the delay and trouble. It is always the best to be sure to write the full address (name, postoffice and state) plainly in every letter or order; then there will be no delays.

QUICK SHIPMENT is our motto, and to do this with our increased facilities for packing or shipping we still have to work day and night during February, March and April, so every order received by us can leave our warehouse within twenty-four hours (or forty-eight hours at the latest, and it is but very seldom, even in the very busiest time, that it takes a little longer), and is then delivered to the railroad, express office or postoffice. We notify our customers by postal card of the receipt of the order and shipment of the seeds ordered, but not unless the order exceeds one or two dollars and we send it by mail, in which case our card would reach you at the same time and together with the seeds; and for larger orders for Grass Seeds, Clover-Grass Mixtures, Seed Grain, etc., we send the shipping receipt when we notify you. As Potatoes cannot be sent during the extreme cold weather, these orders are acknowledged and shipped as soon as the weather moderates. If you have sent us an order and don't hear from us within a reasonable time, please write us again.

With every order you send us please send the amount, as we do not fill orders unless the money is sent with it. Money can safely be sent by any of the methods mentioned below, and we are responsible for any amount sent us in this way. Should you wish to know something about our responsibility, please write to the postmaster here, or the freight agent of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., or the express agent of the U. S. Express Co., or the First National Bank, or the Citizens' National Bank, inclosing self-addressed or stamped envelope.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money can safely be sent either by *Postoffice Money Order*, *Bank Draft on Chicago or New York*, *Express Money Order* or in a *Registered Letter*. We are responsible for all money sent us in this way. Do not send your check, as orders are held until the bank here reports it paid; besides it costs fifteen to twenty-five cents to collect it. This all causes needless trouble and delay in filling orders. Please send postage stamps only for amounts less than one dollar, if possible, and we prefer the one-cent stamps during January, after that two, five or ten-cent stamps. Be careful not to moisten them. Letters, also, will often get damp, causing the stamps to stick together, resulting in the destruction of the stamps and the order. This occurs frequently.

OUR PRICES.—We have reduced our prices on all lines in our catalogue in accordance with the low prices at which all products are selling, but we strictly maintain the quality of our seeds. Our prices on Garden Seeds are much lower than the former customary rates which are still charged by many seedsmen, and we send the same large and well-filled packages for three cents that we did for five cents. On Grass and Field Seeds our prices are also reduced considerably, while it is our constant aim to have all our seeds of the best quality only. Quite a few may perhaps ask how we can furnish good seed and seed of better quality

than others for less price, and to this we wish to reply—think for one moment what it all means to buy seeds from the farmers and growers direct. We do not live in a large city and are not obliged to pay large sums for rent and salaries for which but little or no work is done. We own our business and our buildings, and are not afraid to work. We are brought up to work, and do work, and put in good long days (most always' way into the night). All this enables us to make our low prices for our high class seeds. We are determined to grow and distribute nothing but the very best seeds that it is possible to grow, and to do business so as to give our customers complete satisfaction. For years we have done one thing and aimed to do it better every day, and that is to grow the best seeds and to please our customers. Is our experience thus gained worth anything to you? Then buy your seeds from the farmers and growers and send your orders to us this spring. The thousands of complimentary letters we annually receive testify that the crops raised from our Grasses, Clovers and Clover-Grass Mixtures, as well as other Farm Seeds and Garden Seeds, give satisfaction, and that the quality of our seeds is the best that can be obtained. The prices on everything are plainly given in the catalogue (except on a few kinds of seed like Timothy and Clover), and it is easy to make out the order. If you intend to use large quantities of either Grass Seeds, Seed Grain or Garden Seeds, please write us the varieties and quantities you desire of each, and we will quote you special prices yet, if possible, as it sometimes happens that we have a large stock of a certain variety and can make special low prices.

ABOUT SHIPPING.—Customers will do well to leave the way of **how to ship** to us, and we will use our best judgment in sending the order via the quickest and cheapest way, and think that, with our experience, gained by shipping so many thousands of orders yearly, we can do well for you. We send all heavy or bulky seeds, like Grass Seeds, Clover-Grass Mixtures, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and other heavy Farm Seeds by freight, and charges are paid when taken from the depot. When pecks or pounds of these seeds are ordered sent by express, charges are paid when seed is taken from the express office. About Garden Seeds, which are mostly sent by mail, please see what we say in the Garden Seed Department, beginning with page 39. Large orders for Garden Seeds can safely be sent by freight, and to good advantage, as we pack them securely.

EARLY ORDERS.—If it is just as convenient, we would appreciate it if you send us your order early, or as soon as possible after you receive our catalogue. You will then be sure to have your seeds on hand when wanted. During March and April is the heaviest rush, and while we at all times endeavor to fill orders promptly and accurately and are determined to please our customers, it will accommodate us greatly to receive your order as early as possible. It will also insure greater accuracy and better service.

Grass is King! "It is the very foundation of all commerce. Without it the earth would be a barren waste, and cotton, gold, and commerce all dead."

Of all the crops produced, the Grass crop of the world is by far the most important. No other crop is so necessary to the sustenance of the various forms of animal life, and in no other way can soil fertility and soil moisture be so easily maintained as by growing Grass, which is here meant to include the Clovers.

Grass seeds and Clovers have long been a great specialty with us, and we have for years devoted a large part of our catalogue to the descriptions of the different varieties of Grasses,

and carried on extensive experiments to ascertain the varieties best adapted for the different kinds of soil, etc., and for different parts of the country. It is but a short time ago that Timothy and Clover were the only varieties largely cultivated, and it was thought impossible to grow other varieties of Grasses. In many places it is so yet to-day.

On this and the following pages we illustrate and describe the most important varieties of the natural Grasses and Clovers. They have proven valuable in this country, and are adapted for different soils, climates, and conditions, and for either permanent pastures or meadows.

1. MEADOW FESCUE. *Festuca pratensis*.



Meadow Fescue.

This valuable Grass does well all over the United States and in Canada. It is one of the very few varieties of Grasses which adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. It grows well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides and tops, gravelly and loamy lands and clays, and having many fibrous roots running down eight to fifteen inches, resists the droughts. One farmer from Hamilton, Greenwood county, Kansas, writes us that he has over forty acres sown with Meadow Fescue, and the land was too poor to grow corn, but this Grass not only does well and produces heavy crops, but resists droughts and cold winters, and does not die out. It also does well here in Minnesota, and does not winter-kill. We sowed a piece of ground several years ago with Meadow Fescue, and it proved to be about the best adapted from all the other varieties sown at the same time for our severe climate and cold winters. It never freezes out or

winter-kills. It gives a good amount of early and late feed of good quality, and yields heavily—from two to four tons of hay per acre, of fine quality and very nutritious. It is particularly valuable as a pasture Grass, as it is a most persistent grower and one of the earliest in spring and the latest in the fall. Wherever permanent pastures or permanent meadows are laid down, Meadow Fescue should be largely used. Since this Grass has proven itself so valuable and is adapted for such a wide-range of soil, resisting drought and frost, and growing equally well in the Eastern, Middle and Western States and in the North or Northwest and Southwest, we use it largely in our Clover-Grass Mixtures, where it always gives the best results. It is not usually sown by itself, and is even more valuable when sown with other varieties of Grasses in the right proportion, as in our Clover-Grass Mixtures. It is very hardy, a persistent grower, producing a heavy aftermath and aftergrowth, and is very long-lived, outlasting almost any other variety. However, it must not be understood from this that when it is once sown it cannot be got rid of any more.

Owing to the many inquiries which reach us every year, asking us if our Grasses are of the same character as many obnoxious weeds and cannot be destroyed afterwards, when established, we wish to say right here that none of the Grasses, Clovers or forage plants we recommend and describe in this catalogue and use in our Clover-Grass Mixtures are of this character. We want to state it right here that it is the same thing to go into a field sown with the natural grasses or Clover-Grass Mixtures and plow it up, which is the end of your pasture or meadow, the same as if you would plow up a Clover field. It seems almost unbelievable that people would think this of the natural Grasses, and are afraid of them; but it is actually the case, and it proves how little is known about the Grasses and the great benefits to be had by sowing them for either permanent pastures or meadows, from which for years many times more the quantity of hay and pasture can be had than by sowing but one kind, either Clover or Timothy, alone, or using the old worn out pastures.

Meadow Fescue is also known in some Southern States as "Randall Grass" and "Evergreen Grass." In other sections of the country it is also known as "English Blue Grass." It grows about three feet high, stools out well, but never grows in tufts, flowering in June and July. One ounce of the seed contains about 20,200 kernels. When sown by itself about eighteen to twenty two pounds of seed should be used per acre.

Our price for this year we are enabled to make very low, as the yield has been most abundant, and we urge everyone to sow this most valuable Grass, and if but an acre or more for trial first, although 100 acres can be just as safely sown, and good results expected, as if one acre would be sown first for trial only.

Price: Lb. 9c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$7.90. Pound postpaid by mail, 20c.



2. ORCHARD GRASS—*Dactylis glomerata*.—

For pasture or hay land a most valuable Grass, and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pastures. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, and is quick to recover from close cropping, and even thrives better the more it is cropped. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken the aftergrowth is very heavy, and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought, keeping green and growing when other Grasses are dried up, and, being very hardy, is of especial value for our Northern States, where it does not winter-kill. It is much given to growing in tufts, and is therefore not adapted for sowing alone or by itself; but when sown together with other Grasses, or in our Clover-Grass Mixtures, a close and even sod can be had. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Although it is adapted for a wide range of soil, and will grow on almost all land, it gives best results on deep rich sandy loam or clay soils.

When grown for hay, we have found that best results are obtained when it is sown together with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fox-tail. These are all early, flowering about the time of Red Clover, which can be included and can be cut at the same time, when a yield of two or four tons per acre of splendid and nutritious hay can be obtained, and as all these varieties are of very heavy and strong aftergrowth, splendid pasture can be had the rest of the year. This is of so great value, especially to dairy farmers, that we have selected a special or Orchard Grass Mixture, about which more can be seen on page 15, under C. No. 2.

Orchard Grass is a very short crop this year, and the price is higher than usual. We offer two grades, and though the price may seem high



3. TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—*Avena elatior*.—

For either hay or permanent pasture a most valuable Grass which can be successfully grown in all parts of the country. It will not winter-kill, and will live and endure our cold Northern Minnesota winters, and can also be successfully grown in parts of the country where it is sometimes very hot and dry. It starts very early in spring, and is a very valuable pasture Grass on this account. It is seldom sown by itself, but mostly with other varieties, as in our Clover-Grass Mixtures, where it gives the best results. It makes good progress on medium soils, but succeeds best in deep, rich sandy soils, and even on clay and heavy dry soil it does well.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass is also known as "French Rye Grass," "False Oat Grass," and "Evergreen Grass." It is a true perennial, growing three to five feet high, and flowering in May and June.

Price: Lb., 16c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.10; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

for our best grade, good and clean seed cannot be bought cheaper.

Price: No. 1, or best Northern-Grown Orchard Grass: Lb., 16c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.10; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

No. 2, or second grade Orchard Grass, as sold by dealers generally: Lb., 12c.; bu., \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

By mail postpaid, best grade, 25c. per lb., and second grade, 20c. per lb.



Italian Rye Grass.

5. ENGLISH RYE GRASS — *Lolium perenne*. — This is more generally known as Perennial Rye Grass. In Great Britain and throughout Europe it is largely cultivated, like Timothy with us, and over there it is the approved Grass for all climates and situations. It has also become well known in this country, and is very largely sown, and proven itself very valuable. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures, will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive aftergrowth. It produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is also much used for Lawn Grass Mixtures. It is also well adapted for permanent meadows, and yields large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. It grows well on almost any land, but prefers medium rich or moist land, such as will produce a good crop of corn, and gives the heaviest yields on such land. It grows two to three and one-half feet high, and when sown by itself about twenty to twenty-two pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Price: Lb., 8c.; bu. (14 lbs.), 95c.; 100 lbs., \$6.65. Pound by mail postpaid, 18c.

6. RED TOP — *Agrostis vulgaris* — **CHAFF SEED.** — This Grass is found in nearly all parts of the country, doing well in the mild climate of the Southern States, as, for instance, Georgia and Tennessee, and giving results equally satisfactory in the Eastern, Western, and North-western States. Although Red Top is most generally found in low ground and in marshes, it is a mistake to suppose that it is adapted for low or wet land only. It will also grow abundantly, but not so heavy, on sandy land and knolls. In this country the Red Top is generally sown on the marshes together with Timothy, but the Timothy is generally destroyed by the water, while the Red Top continues to live and flourish. The best way to sow Red Top in sloughs and wet places not yet dry enough for the plow is to sow it together with Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow, and Water Spear Grass, when the fine Red Top makes a valuable under-grass among these other tall-growing varieties, adding greatly to the bulk and fineness of the hay secured from such meadows, as well as helping to make a firm and close sod.

The seed of Red Top is usually sold in the chaff, and is very scarce this year, and not of good quality either. We would recommend to sow the Fancy Red Top, or solid seed, described next under No. 7.

Price—Chaff seed: Lb., 10c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$8.40.

4. ITALIAN RYE GRASS — *Lolium italicum*. — It is one of the Grasses not well known, but very valuable, and deserving more attention. In Europe it is largely cultivated, and is to them what Timothy is with us here in this country. For soil-ing it has hardly any superior; several crops can be had through one season. It grows on almost any soil, but thrives best on rich, moist land. Where the ground is favorable, and especially if irrigated, immense crops can be produced, being cut four or five times, and yielding as high as seven to eight tons of dry hay per acre. It is well adapted for pastures, on account of its early growth in spring and its quick and successive aftergrowth when closely cropped. For this reason we found it very valuable to sow as a catch crop in Clover fields where the Clover has died or winter-killed. When mixed with Crimson Clover and sown on these bare spots in spring a full crop can be counted on from these fields. It grows two to four feet high, with an abundance of foliage, and is much liked by cattle and stock generally, either when pastured or cut and made to hay. When sown by itself or alone, about twenty pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Price: Lb., 9c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$7.85. Pound by mail postpaid, 20c.



Red Top Grass.

7. FANCY RED TOP. — Clear or solid seed. During the past few years cleaning machinery for separating the solid seed from the chaff has been perfected, and it is thereby possible to offer clear or solid seed, known also as Fancy Red Top. This is naturally much higher priced than the other, which contains chaff, but in the end it is found the cheapest. We consider one pound of the Fancy Red Top equal to three pounds, or even more, of Chaff Red Top, and this means that one pound of the Fancy seed will go as far as three or four pounds of the Chaff seed, and still be better at that. We would advise our brother farmers who want to buy Red Top seed to buy only the pure or Fancy seed, as you will get more for your money, even if the price is double, than that of the other kind. Twenty-five pounds of Fancy Red Top will seed more than 100 pounds of common or Chaff Red Top.

Price—Fancy seed: Lb., 20c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$16.75. Pound by mail postpaid, 30c.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

8. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. *Poa pratensis*.

The most widely known of all the natural Grasses, it does well everywhere, and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. It is more generally known as "June Grass," in Pennsylvania as "Green Meadow Grass," in other parts as "Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass" and "Spear Grass."

In some parts of the country it seems to grow singularly well,—for instance in Kentucky,—and this is probably the cause for the name "Kentucky Blue Grass." It is grown more for pasture than for hay. It is unusually early in spring, and provides good feed in May and June already in our Northwestern States, and again late in the fall until the ground freezes. It is very hardy, and is not injured by the cold, and very hard to kill by dry weather, hot sun, the tramping of hoofs or close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, and seems to succeed best on moist rich land. It requires about two years to become well established, and for this reason should be used only where permanent pastures and meadows are wanted.

The crop of Blue Grass has been unusually short this year, and the seed is scarce and very high priced. We have secured a quantity direct from the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, and offer it at very low prices. This is not the cheap Canadian Blue Grass seed, which is so often sold in place of the genuine Kentucky grown seed.

We offer two grades of the Kentucky Blue Grass, the Fancy, and Extra or B grade.

Price, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass: Lb., 15c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$11.75. Pound by mail postpaid, 25c.

Price, Extra, or B Grade, Kentucky Blue Grass: Lb., 12c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$9.90.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS.

The Canada-grown seed of Blue Grass is sold much cheaper, and is very hardy. We can make the following price on this seed: Lb., 12c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$8.75.

10. ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS. *Poa trivialis*.

This is a very valuable and most excellent variety, either for permanent pastures or meadows. It succeeds best on meadows with deep, rich soil. Horses and cattle show a marked partiality for it, and it ranks very high for its nutritive qualities. It is a very hardy perennial, two to three feet high, flowering in July. **Price: Lb., 20c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$18.50. Pound postpaid by mail, 30c.**

11. FOWL MEADOW. *Poa serotina*.

A native grass found in the eastern half of the Northern States, and highly approved of for permanent pastures and meadows. It prefers low and moist lands, and succeeds well in wet meadows, or low places along streams liable to occasional overflow. It is a perennial, eighteen to twenty-four inches high, flowers in July and August. **Price: Lb., 18c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$16.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 28c.**

12. WOOD MEADOW GRASS. *Poa nemoralis*.

This Grass is invaluable for wood pastures or shaded ground, and should be included in all mixtures for permanent pastures, especially in shady places. It is relished by all kinds of stock, cattle showing a marked partiality for the fine, succulent, and very nutritive herbage. It grows on almost any soil, succeeding best in moist, shady places, being remarkable for its quick, successive growth when closely cropped. For lawns overshadowed by trees it is particularly valuable, and it produces a very thick growth and a nice even sod. It is a hardy perennial, one and one-half to two feet high, flowering in June. **Price: Lb., 22c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.80; 100 lbs., \$19.00. Pound by mail postpaid, 30c.**

13. CREEPING BENT. *Agrostis stolonifera*.

This variety is especially valuable as a pasture Grass, and best adapted for low and moist situations. It starts early and holds out very late in autumn, affording herbage in early spring and late fall, before other grasses have commenced or have stopped growing. It prefers deep, rich and moist soils, being very deep rooted, of quick, successive growth when cropped close, and of dwarf habit. It is one of our most valuable Grasses for permanent pastures. It is a very hardy perennial, eighteen to twenty-four inches high, flowering in June and July. **Price: Lb., 18c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

14. RHODE ISLAND BENT. *Agrostis canina*.

For permanent pastures this is very valuable, but it is more desirable for lawn purposes. It will make beautiful, close, fine sod upon quite sterile soil. It is a very hardy perennial, one to two feet high, flowering in June and July. **Price: Lb., 22c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$17.50. Pound by mail postpaid, 35c.**

15. MEADOW SOFT GRASS. *Holcus lanatus*.

This variety is also known as "Honey Grass," "Velvet Grass," "Yorkshire Fog," and "Velvet Mesquite Grass." Although not of high feeding value, it is very valuable for low, soft spongy places, where other grasses don't succeed. Dr. Phares says: "It has been introduced into Texas, and grows much larger than in the Eastern States or England; and it seems to be more valuable and greatly improved here. It grows two to four feet high in the South." It is very productive; a hardy perennial, eighteen to twenty inches high, flowering in June. **Price: Lb., 15c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$12.00. Pound by mail postpaid, 25c.**

16. MEADOW FOXTAIL. *Alopecurus pratensis*.



Meadow Foxtail.

by itself or alone, but is best sown in a mixture and together with other varieties adapted for low ground, when a large quantity of fine hay can be secured in this way. It is a true perennial Grass, growing about four to five feet high. Price: Lb., 18c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.35; 100 lbs., \$16.75.

18. WATER SPEAR GRASS.

Glyceria aquatica.

A variety which prefers low and wet soils, therefore of great value for land which is often overflowed or under water, and where other grasses don't succeed, being drowned out. Although it grows coarse and robust, it gives large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. It is perennial, four to five feet high. Price: Lb., 20c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

A Few Words About Improving Marshes, Sloughs and Wet Meadows.

On a great many farms are such low places which could be made very productive and be greatly improved with but very little work. There is hardly any other work which would pay so well and bring such good results as the few days spent in improving a low piece of hay land or a marsh. This can be done in several ways. Where the ground is very wet or under water, it is best to wait until some time during the summer or until it is dry enough. On ground where there is not much water, a good time to sow the seed is in the early spring when it begins to thaw and the frost is out of the surface for one or two inches. The seed will then have a chance to lodge in the cracks and start to grow without the necessity of preparing the ground further. When the seed is sown later at some time during the sum-

A fine Grass, which is especially well adapted for permanent pastures. It is one of the very first to start growth in the spring, and is of remarkable quick and strong aftergrowth, either when closely cropped or after mowing. It produces a large quantity of fine and leafy herbage in proportion to the stock, is very nutritious, and much relished by live stock. It is especially adapted for sowing in low or wet places, in marshes or sloughs and occasional overflowing for several days does no harm to it. It should be sown in place of Timothy together with Red Top, Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow, and Water Spear Grass, on low ground and marshes, subjected to occasional overflowing, when very large quantities of fine hay can be had from such otherwise worthless ground. Meadow Foxtail is very hardy, and succeeds well here in Minnesota. We know of several places where it has been grown in low, wet ground during the past five years and more. It closely resembles Timothy, but the head is smaller and soft; besides it is more leafy in character and hardier, starts much earlier in spring, is in blossom and ripe three to four weeks before Timothy, and springs up again quickly when pastured or mown. It will also thrive well under trees and in shady places, and is adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass for wood pastures. The seed is not produced very freely, and consequently is scarce and high priced, and for this reason probably less is sown than would be the case otherwise; but we advise its use more freely, being satisfied with its good qualities.

Price: Lb., 25c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 35c.

The seed is very light, and a small quantity will go a good long way. One ounce contains 76,000 kernels.

17. FLOATING MEADOW GRASS.

Glyceria fluitans.

A very valuable Grass for improving low and wet meadows, marshes, or sloughs. It succeeds best on moist, wet land which is often under water. It will even grow in or under water. It is not so well adapted for sowing

19. TALL FESCUE.

Festuca elatior.

This valuable Grass is found throughout Europe and also in this country, where it is highly valued for permanent meadows. Though coarse and robust in habit, it makes a very good quality of hay, which is very nutritious and greedily eaten by all stock. Being also very productive, giving larger quantities of hay than many other Grasses, it should be included in all mixtures for permanent meadows for moist and strong soils. It is also a good pasture grass and in Virginia it furnishes cattle good grazing in mid-winter. Not being affected by overflowing and naturally adapted for low lands where the soil is moist and strong, this is one of the best Grasses to sow in marshes or places which are often under water. It is a perennial, growing three to five feet high. Price: Lb., 20c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

mer, and the ground is dry enough so a team can be put on, the sod should be cut up first with a disc harrow, run both ways, or it can be harrowed thoroughly, and the seed scattered broadcast afterwards. There are a good many different varieties of Grass Seed which are adapted for sowing in low places, and we have them fully described on this and other pages. We also call attention to our Clover-Grass Mixtures, where we have selected some best adapted for low and wet ground to be used either for pastures or meadows, and these have given very good results. The cost is not so very large and the money paid out for a few bushels or some hundred pounds of seed best adapted for this ground will be a good investment. Why not try it this year?

20. HARD FESCUE. *Festuca duriuscula.*

This Grass is of great value on account of its hardness and being adapted to dry hillside pastures and uplands. It is well liked by all kinds of stock, and its presence in hay indicates a superior quality. It will resist severe droughts to a remarkable degree, and produce a great amount of fodder. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, but prefers upland and sandy soil. It grows two to three feet high, flowering in June. **Price: Lb., 12c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$10.45. Pound postpaid by mail, 22c.**

21. SHEEPS' FESCUE. *Festuca ovina.*

This variety prefers to grow on light, sandy soil and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drought. Sheep are especially fond of it, and in mixtures for permanent pastures on dry uplands, particularly if used for sheep grazing, it should be included, as it is highly relished by them, being one of the sweetest grasses and very nutritious. On account of its fine foliage and compact growth it is very desirable for lawn purposes. It is a hardy perennial, one to two feet high, flowering in June and July. **Price: Lb., 12c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 22c.**

22. RED FESCUE. *Festuca rubra.*

For meadows or pastures on dry, hard, or sandy soils this variety is very valuable. It endures severe droughts. The roots go into the ground very deep, and the Grass remains fresh and green while other varieties are apparently dried up. It is very hardy, a true perennial, growing about one to two and one-half feet high. **Price: Lb., 18c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$14.25. Pound postpaid by mail, 28c.**

23. CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Cynosorus cristatus.

For permanent pastures, especially on high land and hard dry soils and hills, this Grass is invaluable. It produces an abundance of foliage, is very hardy, and but little affected by extreme drought or cold weather. It is tender and nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. On account of its evergreen foliage and thick and close growing habit it is of particular value in a lawn mixture. It is a hardy perennial, one to one and one-half feet high, flowering in June. **Price: Lb., 25c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$3.20; 100 lbs., \$22.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 35c.**

24. YELLOW OAT GRASS,

Avena flavescens.

This variety is particularly well adapted for dry pastures or meadows. It is not so well adapted for sowing by itself or alone, but should be sown in a mixture with other Grasses, adapted for high and dry soils. It is very early, and greedily eaten by cattle, and also makes nice hay, producing a very large aftermath. It is a perennial, one to two feet high, flowering in June. **Price: Lb., 40c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$34.00.**

25. SWEET VERNAL.

Anthoxanthum odoratum.

Although this variety does not rank as high as some others for nutritive qualities, yet it is very valuable on account of its delicious perfumes, and when included in hay, its aroma is imparted to the other Grasses, enhancing the value of the hay, and making it relished by the stock. The odor is more distinguishable when the Grass is drying or dried. We have therefore included it in nearly all our Clover-Grass

Mixtures for meadows. It is a perennial, one to one and one-half feet high, flowering in May and June. **Price: Lb., 15c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$12.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 25c.**

26. JOHNSON GRASS. *Sorghum halpense*

For the Southern States this Grass is of particular value. Dr. Phares says: "During a long drought in Mississippi, this Grass was mown three times, and on the 1st of October, when from eight to twelve inches high, the cattle were turned in it, and there remained feeding and fattening on its abundant, rich, rapidly growing foliage until the last of December." It is a perennial, the roots penetrate the ground in every direction, and each joint may send up a stem. These are three to six feet high. All kinds of stock are fond of it. It will stand great heat and severe drought, but should be sown alone, on well prepared ground, at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre. **Price: Lb., 11c.; bu. of 25 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$9.50.**

27. SOFT BROME GRASS. *Bromus mollis.*

This variety is very largely used in Europe, and is considered a valuable Grass by many. It succeeds best on upland or dry and thin ground, and stands considerable drought. It is not yet used very largely in this country, but should be given a trial. **Price: Lb., 12c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$9.50.**

28. RESCUE GRASS. *Bromus unioloides.*

A most valuable and native Grass of the South, and highly valued where it is known. If grazed closely or mowed frequently the roots will live several years like a perennial. It is also known as "Schrader's Brome Grass," "Australian Oats," etc. It makes the best growth during the cooler months, but it resists heat and drought to a remarkable degree. Although it will thrive on any kind of land, it will do best on rich and somewhat damp soil, where it grows three feet high and more, with a large proportion of leaves, which are tender, sweet, and nutritious, and which are renewed very quickly after being eaten down. If sown by itself, about twenty to thirty pounds of seed per acre are used. **Price: Lb., 18c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.35. Pound postpaid by mail, 28c.**

29. BERMUDA GRASS.

Cynodon dactylon.

For the Southern States particularly this Grass is best adapted, and of great value there. It is the chief reliance there for pasture and hay, furnishing rich and green pastures during nine months of the year. On good land it will cut two to four tons of nice hay per acre. It grows wherever corn and cotton grow. **Price: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$3.75, by mail postpaid.**

30. TEXAS BLUE GRASS.

A valuable hardy winter Grass for the South, and it is claimed that as far north as Kansas it endures the winters and resists droughts perfectly. It makes a good sod and much more pasture and hay than its near relative, Kentucky Blue Grass, and the longest, driest and hottest summer fails to injure it. The great drawback to the general cultivation of this Grass is the difficulty with which the seed is obtained, making it very high in price also. The seeds are of a woolly, webby nature. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25.**



31 BROMUS INERMIS.

Also known as "Awnless Brome Grass," and "Austrian" or "Hungarian Brome Grass." This Grass is a native of Europe, but of all the cultivated Grasses yet tried in this country, this one seems the most promising and best adapted for the prairies of the West, the cold regions of the North, or sections of the country suffering from severe drought. It is well adapted for either hay or pasture, and will produce a very heavy yield of both, and can be cut for hay two or three times during one season. It comes up early and quick in spring, and makes a very rapid growth. When it has been closely cropped or cut for hay, the aftergrowth is very abundant. It remains fresher and greener during a larger part of the year than almost any other Grass. It produces a great amount of long, tender leaves very near the ground, while the culms are tender and not numerous, and cover the ground very evenly. It is thoroughly permanent and very hardy, enduring very low temperatures in winter, and having great power to grow in dry climates and resist drought and thrive and give abundant pasture or hay crops in dry seasons when everything else would fail. It will grow on all kinds of soil, even yellow sand. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and it is very rich in nutritive value or flesh-forming ingredients.

BROMUS INERMIS is easily cultivated, since it is suited to all soils. It is sown in early spring in the same way as other Grass seeds. About eighteen pounds of seed should be sown per acre, and this quantity is sufficient, although sometimes fifteen and even thirty pounds per acre are recommended.

The Grass Experiment Station of Garden City, Kan., says: "Bromus inermis is the cooling Grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March until about November." It has been grown at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assinibola, in the cold Northwest, for several years, and more than two tons per acre have been harvested each year. It should at least be tried by every farmer in the Northwest, although larger tracts can be safely sown, since the great value of it has been so well established. A Grass with properties so valuable cannot be obtained too soon.

Price: Lb., 20c.; bu (14 lbs.), \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$15.50. Pound postpaid by mail, 30c.

How well Bromus inermis is adapted to the Northwest, and especially the Dakotas, and how well it has succeeded there during the past few years, the following letters will show:

"Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 23, 1895.

"Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn."

"Gentlemen: I desire to especially call your attention to the Bromus inermis that I purchased from you two years ago. This is now the third season I have tried it, and I would say that I think I have found the most valuable Grass for this section of the country. It is earliest in spring and lasts longer than any other variety I have tried, and the stand, so far with me, has simply been phenomenal. This last year I seeded down about six acres to it, and I shall want some more seed in the future.

Yours truly,

"W. A. GORDON."

Here are some extracts from letters of others who have sown this valuable Grass:

W. R. G., White Earth, N. D., says: "Bromus inermis yields over nine tons of green Grass per acre, or over four tons of perfectly dry hay. Its average height is about four feet, although some of the stalks grow as high as five and one-half feet."

M. R. B., Mapleton, N. D., says: "We thought our hard winters here would kill off Bromus inermis, but this spring it was up and green, a foot above any other vegetation, and at heading stands a perfect mass, four feet in height. The farmers all around here think it is the finest grass they ever saw. All the cattle like it, and I think I am perfectly safe in saying that it will cut at least four tons per acre."

Iroquois, S. D., Nov. 28, 1896.

Gentlemen: All the seeds I got from you did remarkably well, especially the Bromus inermis and English Rye Grass, and Tall Meadow Oat Grass and White Clover. I shall sow largely of Bromus inermis.

J. MURPHY.

Salamoine, Ind., Dec. 14, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I planted some of the seed of Lathyrus silvestris in spring, and it came up good, and three times they grew over two feet high. Everybody who saw them was surprised, and said that they were fine, and furnished large quantities of good feed. Your Clover Grass Mixture I sowed in wheat in the spring and it came up almost too thick, and after harvest it grew very rapidly, and was over a foot high in about four weeks. I could have made several tons of hay yet from it in the fall, but have used it for pasture, and it is splendid.

L. WAGNER.

Belpre, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1896.

Dear Sirs: I got one little package of Teosinte in the spring and you said in the catalogue that one hill would feed a yoke of cattle twenty-four hours, and it was fine, grew about twelve feet high, and would come as near feeding a yoke of cattle as anything I ever saw.

W. ABBOTT.

(See page 25.—Teosinte.)

32. MINNESOTA TIMOTHY.

Timothy is one of the best known and most largely cultivated of all Grasses, and needs no description, but we want to call the attention of our brother farmers to the difference between Timothy seed grown by us, and for seed only, on rich bottom land which is clean and free from weeds, and Timothy grown by anyone and everywhere as offered by dealers in seeds or commission seedsmen doing business in large cities.

Our **MINNESOTA TIMOTHY**, having the advantage of being **NORTHERN GROWN**, and for seed only, is grown here by us on clean land. Consequently the seed is clean and free from obnoxious weeds. There are no weeds on the land where our Timothy is grown. On the other hand, you can never tell what such Timothy seed may contain which is grown anywhere and by anyone, and shipped to such central markets as Chicago from all sections of the country. It is a well known fact that many parts of the country are overrun with obnoxious weeds and the seeds shipped from these parts are full of weed seeds, which are thus distributed.

We will yet mention a few more facts, and then leave it to the judgment of our brother farmers to decide if we are not in a position to furnish clean Timothy or Clover seed. First, we are farmers and seed growers, and the seed we offer is grown on clean land which is free from any weeds. Second, there are no obnoxious weeds, such as Russian thistles, Canada thistles, mustard, etc., to be found anywhere in our neighborhood, or in our county, or in the neighboring counties. This shuts out all possibility of any obnoxious weeds getting into our seeds. Third, notwithstanding all this we clean our seed carefully by mills especially built and designed for this purpose, and send out only re-cleaned seed. Fourth, we make low prices for this our carefully grown and re-cleaned seed, so that it does not cost hardly any more to get seed from us than to run the risk to get obnoxious weeds in seed obtained from dealers or commission houses. Fifth, our stock is large, and will enable us to fill all orders.

PRICES: As the market on Timothy and Clover seed varies, sometimes daily, we will fill all orders at the low prices quoted below as long as market will permit, but reserve the right to send seed to the value of money sent, should the market be lower or higher. If you wish to buy larger quantities, please write for lowest prices before buying, which we will send by return mail.

Prices of our choice Minnesota Timothy: Peck, 45c.; bu. (45 lbs.), \$1.45; 2½ bu., \$3.55; 100 lbs., \$3.15. Sacks, 16c. each extra.

COMMON TIMOTHY: Quite a good many want cheaper seed, therefore we offer another grade, such as is usually sold by dealers. **Price:** Bu., \$1.25; 2½ bu., \$3.00; sacks, 16c. each.

Here is what a few farmers say about the quality of our seed. These men have sent us regular and large orders, some for considerable more than \$100. They know what they speak of, and if they had not been pleased would not write us the way they do. You can profit by their experience if you order from us.

Mr. C. P. Diemann, Waukesha, Wis., writes: "The Timothy seed sent me is first class, clean and pure. Seed I had ordered from a seed house here in Wisconsin contained so many foul seeds that I had to ditch back."

Mr. I. W. Job, Wausau, Wis., writes: "Your Timothy is as fine as I ever saw."

Mr. L. Rehm, Plymouth, Wis., writes: "I showed your seed to some of my neighbors, and they all agreed with me that they never saw such nice seed before."

Mr. H. Lundin, Baraga, Mich., writes: "I am glad to say that the seed was first class, especially the Timothy seed. I sowed it in the last part of May, and had a crop of it ready to cut the last days of August."

33. RED OR JUNE CLOVER.

It is not necessary here to give a description of it, as everybody is familiar with it. Clover is at the bottom or foundation of all successful farming. It is the cheapest and best fertilizer, and good Clover sod plowed under gives the best and biggest yields of corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, etc.

Our Minnesota grown Clover is so well known for its hardness, strong and healthy growth, stooling qualities, large yield of leaves, for the nice dark color of the seeds, and for its being so clean and free from weeds of any kind, that we sell large quantities of it in the Eastern markets, and ship car loads of it at a time. So well is our grade of seed known there that they willingly pay us from fifteen to twenty-five per cent above the market price.

The reason why our Clover seed is in such demand and commands such high prices is easily found. Please read again what we say here on this page by the description of our Minnesota Timothy, and everything that we say there about the seed being grown on clean land and free from weeds applies to our Clover also. Clover seed grown anywhere and by anybody, and in sections of the country where weeds grow abundantly, and which is then shipped to the markets in large cities, is sold cheap, and can be bought cheap; but we leave it to you to decide which is the cheapest in the end, even if you pay one dollar or more per bushel for our seed. It will pay every farmer who is not satisfied with anything but the best seed to buy direct from us, and get the clean, hardy, and northern-grown seed. It costs but a little if any more to send direct to us instead of buying inferior seed from dealers in seeds or from commission men, and our seed is worth considerable more. If you have not yet ordered from us, we would be pleased to have at least a trial order from you.

PRICES: Owing to the prices of Clover varying a great deal, and sometimes changing almost daily, we reserve the right to fill all orders quoted as below as long as the market permits us to do so; but should the market be lower or higher when your order is received, we will send seed to the full value of money sent. Buyers of large quantities should write for firm and lowest prices before buying, which we quote by return mail.

Price for our Minnesota-Grown Clover Seed: Peck, \$1.45; bu. (60 lbs.), \$5.25; 2½ bu., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$8.75. Sacks, 16c. each.

COMMON CLOVER: As a good many want cheaper seed, we offer another grade, such as usually sold by seedsmen. Peck, \$1.30; bu., \$4.90; 2½ bu., \$12.25; 100 lbs., \$8.10. Sacks, 16c. each.

Please read the following, where we print a few of the many letters we have received from those who have bought their seed from us, and who send their orders to us regularly and buy large quantities. They know whereof they speak, and if they had not been pleased, would they have written in the way they did?

Mr. D. Gnegy, Eglon, W. Va., writes: "Myself and neighbors have ordered large quantities of your Clover seed, and I will say for myself and my neighbors that we will not buy any seed anywhere as long as we can get it from you. Mr. David Liller says he would rather pay two and three dollars more per bushel for seed like he got from you than the common seed sold by our merchants and other seedsmen."

Mr. Henry Brand, Hubbard, Ia., writes: "The Clover seed I ordered from you is the best I ever had. Several of my friends and neighbors who have seen the seed are surprised to see such nice, clean seed. It is worth more by twenty-five per cent than the seed commonly sold."

Mr. L. Kleist, Muscoda, Wis., writes: "The Clover seed ordered from you was the finest I have had, and I was well pleased with it."



This is one of the best varieties of Clover ever introduced in this country. The advantages which the Alsike has over Red Clover and other varieties are its *hardiness and true perennial* character. It is hardy here in our cold northern climate, and no winter will winter-kill it. It does not heave out of the ground in spring with the frost, and can therefore be sown on damp or moist ground with good results. One seeding will last five years; it is always sure to come up every spring like a true perennial. Another great advantage of the Alsike is that it will adapt itself to a variety of soils, growing on the edge of a stream or in a swamp and on low ground, and yet flourish on dry and stubborn stiff clays and upland soils. It is capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet alike. As a fertilizer it is equal to Red Clover. It is well liked by all stock, either green in pasture or cured for hay. Horses, cows, and sheep prefer it to Red Clover. It makes finer and better hay, as the stalks are not so thick and woody as those of Red Clover. It is very sweet and fragrant, and liked by bees.

It usually grows fifteen to twenty-four inches high, and has a large proportion of leaves. The heads are

numerous but not large, and of a delicate crimson or flesh color. The preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed is much the same as for Red Clover, but the seed of the Alsike being finer, about six pounds per acre are sufficient when sown by itself. It is well adapted and can be sown with much advantage together with Timothy, as both will grow on moist soil and mature and ripen together at about the same time. It is of very quick growth, and when sown in the spring with grain it can be cut the same fall or pastured a little. If sown by itself or without grain in the spring, a full crop of hay and fall pasture can be had the same year. If grown for the seed, this is taken from the first cutting.

We are sure that every farmer would like a Clover which can be depended upon; that will grow on all kinds of soil, either wet or dry; will withstand drought and dry weather, and will not winter-kill even in the hardest winters; and which does not need to be resown every year or two. We know that Alsike Clover will satisfy you, and is just what you want. However, it is quite important to use the best northern-grown seed only if you are looking for the best and certain results, or you may be disappointed with seed commonly sold by other dealers. We sell our choice Northern-Grown Alsike for hardly any more than cheap commission seed is sold for, although it is worth two or three dollars more per bushel.

Price of our Minnesota-Grown Alsike Clover: Lb., 15c.; peck, \$1.90; bu. (60 lbs.), \$6.95; 100 lbs., \$11.25. Pound post-paid by mail, 25c.

Common Alsike: Peck, \$1.60; bu., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

35. ALSYKE CLOVER AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE.

Alsike Clover and Timothy grown together in the right proportion make good hay. The Alsike Clover is better adapted for growing with Timothy because they ripen together at about the same time, and make better and finer hay than Red Clover and Timothy grown together, and the hay is free from fuzz or dust and will not cause horses to cough. We grow it together that way for hay, and sometimes let part of it go to seed, and as this cannot be separated very well, we offer it at a reduced price, and are sure that those who will sow it will be just as pleased with the result as we are. The seed we offer contains about one-third of Alsike and two-thirds of Timothy, or as near in that proportion as we can tell, and is in just the right proportion for sowing. It should be sown at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre.

Price: Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.90; 100 lbs., \$5.15. Sacks, 15 cts. each.

36. MAMMOTH RED CLOVER.

Well known in many parts of the country, and highly valued for its enormous yield and for reclaiming exhausted land. For hog pasture and as a hog fattener it has no equal, and is far superior to the common Red or June Clover. Where permanent hog pastures are wanted our Minnesota-grown Mammoth Red Clover has given the best results, while for quick results in a hog pasture our Crimson Clover has no equal. It is very permanent, and does not freeze out as easily as the common Red Clover. For hay it is not so good, being too large, unless sown on very poor land. It is a great fertilizer to plow under green.

Price of our Minnesota-Grown Mammoth Red Clover: Lb., 15c.; peck, \$1.55; bu., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$9.25. Sacks, 15c. each.

Common Seed: Peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.40. Sacks, 15c. each.

Prices on Mammoth Clover are subject to market changes. Please write for firm prices before buying, if larger quantities are wanted.

37. WHITE CLOVER. *Trifolium repens*.

Of particular value in mixtures for permanent pastures and lawns, and will grow in almost any kind of soil, except wet or very moist ground. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed by heavy rains. The seed is very fine, and if sown by itself about five pounds are sufficient for one acre; but it is never sown alone but used mainly for sowing with other Grass seed, especially Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures.

Price: Lb., 25 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bu., \$11.50; sacks, 15 cts. each.

RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

Many prefer to sow these two together, and we have some of the seed which is mixed and put up in the right proportion for seeding and sell it at a low price. Sow ten pounds per acre.

Price: 10 lbs., 80c.; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.85; 100 lbs., \$5.00; sacks 15c. each.

38. CRIMSON CLOVER. *Trifolium incarnatum*.

Also called SCARLET, GIANT INCARNATE, or German Mammoth Clover. This is the only Clover which yields a full and heavy crop the first year, and is remarkable for its quick growth. Sown in March or April, it is ready to cut in June or July, yielding a heavy crop of fine hay, and will grow up again from the roots in a short time and furnish good pasture for the rest of the season. It will stand considerable drought and is equal to the Red Clover, on account of its heavy foliage and strong roots.

We found the Crimson Clover valuable as a sort of catch crop when short of early pasture or where the new seeding was hurt by drought or otherwise, and the hay crop and pasture would be short in consequence. Crimson Clover mixed with the quick-growing Italian Rye Grass will make a good and full crop when sown in early spring, and make up for the shortage. We have prepared a special Clover-Grass Mixture for this purpose (see page 15 under C.), and this has given entire satisfaction for the past few years.

For hog pastures Crimson Clover is invaluable, where quick results are wanted, and we refer here to our Clover-Grass Mixtures for hog pastures as found on page 16.

Crimson Clover will grow on almost any soil, although we found that it would not succeed well on hard clay. On a warm mellow prairie soil it does the best. From ten to twelve pounds of seed are sown per acre. Its average height is about two feet, covering the ground completely with a heavy and thick growth of foliage. It stools heavy, and many heads will come from one kernel of seed. When wanted for hay it will be ready to cut in about eight weeks from the time of sowing, and after mowing it is ready again to pasture in a few weeks, and from then on until late in the fall.

Price: Lb., 10c.; peck, \$1.15; ½ bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00. Sacks, 15c. each. Pound by mail postpaid, 18c.

39. BOKHARA, SWEET OR BEE CLOVER. *Melilotus alba*.

This is of little value except for bee pasture. It is a tall, shrubby plant, with many white flowers of delicious fragrance, on which bees delight to feed. It will grow on poor soil, and can

there be sown and plowed under as a fertilizer. Price: Lb., 25c.; bu., \$10.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 30c.

40. JAPAN CLOVER. *Lespedeza striata*.

Valuable in the South to grow on poor, worn-out fields as a fertilizer or for sheep pasture, being very nutritious. It withstands extreme drought, is a perennial of creeping habit much

like White Clover. It is not hardy north of Virginia. Price: Lb., 25c.; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pound postpaid by mail, 35c.

41. YELLOW TREFOIL. *Medicago lupulina*.

On very light, dry, or poor ground this variety is valuable for a sheep pasture, and can be sown alone or with other grasses. It grows rapidly

and is very productive. Price: Lb., 15c.; bu. (60 lbs.), \$7.50.

42. SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE CLOVER.

Onobrichis sativa.

Another very excellent, but unfortunately little known, fodder plant for light dry, sandy, gravelly limestone, or chalky soils. It flourishes during long droughts, for, like Lucerne, Esparcette is very deep-rooted, going down fifteen to twenty feet into the ground. It succeeds where many other grasses will not. It is cut twice every year, and mostly used for hay; is very nutritious, and, when fed to milch cows, improves the quality of the milk. The quality of the fodder more than compensates for the deficiency in quantity. The seeds are large, and are best sown broadcast in spring, under a light (about half crop) seeding of oats or barley, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, and covered the same depth as barley. It will thrive and crop from eight to twelve years, according to the nature of the soil.

Price: Lb., postpaid by mail, 20c.; by express or freight, lb., 10c.; 30 lbs. (for one acre), \$2.70; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Mr. L. Adix, Boone, Iowa, writes about Crimson Clover: "I sowed it on my sheep pasture and it did very well, standing the pasturing quite well."

Mr. G. Taphorn, Breese, Ill., writes: "The Crimson Clover came up fine and grew nicely. It stood the long and severe drought we had very well."

Mr. C. F. Kyser, Saranac, Mich., writes: "The Crimson Clover went far beyond my expectations. It surely must be the clover for our land here."



Sainfoin.

43. ALFALFA OR LUCERNE. *Medicago sativa*.

There is no other Clover capable of withstanding so much dry weather and flourish and keep green during long protracted droughts as the Alfalfa. The roots go down very deep in suitable soils, from six to fifteen feet, and more in mellow, sandy soil. It is extensively grown already in parts of the country where long droughts prevail, and which are known as the arid regions of the West. Here it will flourish and yield abundant crops when once established. It is adapted and will succeed in about every part of the United States. Here in Minnesota it has been grown for years already, and seed has been produced from it. It also does well in Montana. It is best adapted to sandy and loamy soils with a mellow, deep or porous subsoil. The nature of the surface soil is not of so much consequence as that of the subsoil, as the roots cannot penetrate hard or stiff clay. The ground should be naturally drained, as it will not flourish when the subsoil holds water for a prolonged period at any season of the year.

It is adapted for hay and pasture, and especially for soiling uses, as it furnishes three and more cuttings during the year. When used for pasture it should not be so very closely cropped. It should be tried by every farmer in this country where the soil is at all suitable. Owing to its ability to grow in dry weather and withstand long and protracted droughts, it will be found very valuable. Who would not like to have a piece of land on his farm where two and three or more crops of either green forage or hay can be cut even in the driest of summers? You may have a piece of ground just suited for Alfalfa. Then why not sow one or more acres with it this spring?

Lucerne or Alfalfa is easily cultivated, much the same as Red Clover. It is sown in the spring, either by itself or with grain, at the rate of ten to twelve pounds per acre. It will make a fair growth the first year, and many of our customers have cut it for hay in the fall, after seeding in the spring with grain. The year following it will be ready to cut early, and two or four times during the season, and every year thereafter for fifteen to twenty-five years.

We make two grades; one carefully grown, re-cleaned seed, and Western seed, such as is commonly sold by seedsmen.

Price No. 1 Alfalfa or Lucerne: Lb., 18c.; peck, \$1.70; bu. (60 lbs.), \$6.50; 2½ bu., \$16.00; 100 lbs., \$10.75.
Lb., postpaid by mail, 28c.

Price No. 2, or common Alfalfa: Bu., \$5.25.

44. SAND LUCERNE. *Medicago media*.

A variety of Lucerne especially adapted for very dry, sandy land, where it will yield heavy crops. Is very long-lived, and will grow in all climates.

Lb., postpaid, by mail, 30c.; by express or freight, lb., 22c.; pk., \$2.55; bu., \$10.00.

Mr. John Christianson, Ortonville, Minn., writes: "The Alfalfa I bought from you I sowed the last of May, and on the 4th of July it was sixteen inches high. I cut it the last week in July, and after it was cut it kept right on growing till very late in the fall, and I am well pleased with it."

Alfalfa Plant with roots.

Mr. John Rogers, Tustin, Mich., writes: "Alfalfa will be the future Clover of this country. Everything else was killed by the drought, but Alfalfa stood the test."

Mr. L. J. Gehrmann, Gladstone, Neb., writes: "The Alfalfa has done well, and often when I thought the dry weather and hot winds would hurt it, it came out all right again."

The prices quoted on Grass Seeds or Clovers for pounds, pecks, bushels, or 100 pounds from pages 2 to 12 do not include freight or express charges. But by many varieties we have given the price for single pounds postpaid by mail, and we send the seed in one or more pound lots prepaid by mail at the pound price so quoted.

We furnish new and good grain bags for Clovers and Timothy at only sixteen cents each for large or two and one-half bushel bags, and eight cents each for one bushel bags, which have to be added to every order. For Grass Seeds in bushel quantities or up to 100 pounds please add ten cents for each bag.

We supply half bushels at bushel price (except where noted).

Weights of Grass Seed: Grass Seeds and Clovers are sold mostly by the pound and 100 pounds. When Grass seeds are ordered in bushel lots we send fourteen pounds to the bushel, and have also quoted the prices in the foregoing pages based on fourteen pounds per bushel, except on a very few kinds where it is noted differently. Clovers weigh sixty pounds and Timothy forty-five pounds per bushel.

That "Grass is King and the cow Queen," is already known and a well established fact, and the question, Will it pay to sow more Grass seed instead of Grain? is settled in favor of more Grass everywhere, and in every part of the country. Other important and main questions with the progressive farmer of to-day are: What kind of Grasses to sow and how can permanent pastures and meadows be obtained which will give good results for years, withstanding drought and cold winters, and meadows which can be cut twice during the year or mown once and furnish good fall pasture for the rest of the season? For years we have made the "Grass Question" our main object, and are the first among the many seed firms in this country to bring this important subject of more Grass and better and permanent pastures and meadows to the notice of the farmers of this country. We are not only glad to say it, but we claim to have solved the problem of how more Grass and better and permanent pastures and meadows can be obtained. In this our catalogue, or "Book on Permanent Pastures and Meadows," we give more attention and more space to the description of Grass and Clover seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures for either permanent pastures and meadows than to most anything else. As a result thousands of acres are now sown with superior Grass and Clover seeds and better and permanent pastures and meadows are obtained everywhere. We not only claim this, but we also prove it by the many letters we receive from our brother farmers who have sown our Clover-Grass Mixtures, but for want of space we can print but a few of them. We know that you want facts, and these facts are contained in these letters, and we are confident that, by showing you the results others have obtained by acting upon our advice, we can also induce you to give our superior Grass and Clover seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures a trial.

Why are our Clover-Grass Mixtures better adapted for permanent pastures and meadows, and how can these be obtained?

A well known rule of nature as well as in farming is, that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained where only one variety is sown alone or by itself. Many varieties sown together occupy the ground more closely and a larger yield of better quality can always

be obtained from a mixed meadow. From the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one or the other or more kinds of Grass are not in their most perfect state. Dry weather favors some varieties, moisture others, and a mixed pasture is earlier, gives a better yield, and holds out better than one sown down with but one kind of Grass. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of Grass are known, and mostly sown, and these are Timothy and Clover. While Timothy is a splendid Grass and Clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent, are easily affected by drought or frost, thereby making it necessary to resow every year or two. This method is not only very expensive, in having to prepare the ground so often and seed anew, but one kind of Grass sown alone or by itself will not cover the ground sufficiently or yield a heavy and full sward of hay. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of the natural Grasses are sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of Grass grow where formerly but one grew; they will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and yield heavier or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown with Timothy and Clover.

When sowing a carefully selected mixture of Grasses and Clovers, you run less risk than if you carried all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. Some varieties may like and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best. Some varieties are of early, others of late growth, and this is a very important consideration when permanent pastures are wanted, and when wanted for mowing, the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good tall growth, while the low or dwarf-growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing. We have made the selection and preparation of Clover-Grass Mixtures a great specialty for years, and have not only given much thought and study to this subject, but carry on extensive and many experiments, whereby we are enabled to suit the requirements of our country better. Other seedsmen not only imitate but copy our methods and Clover-Grass Mixtures, or recommend mixtures for meadows or pastures of which they know but very little.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW THE SEED.

The most rapid way of obtaining a Grass crop is to sow the Grass seed alone without any grain or nurse crop. If this is done early in the spring a nearly full crop of hay or pasture can be had the same year and a heavy one the next year. Many farmers sow Grass seeds in the spring with grain to save labor, and, as they suppose, to protect the young plants. However, it involves the loss of a year in either hay or pasture, aside from endangering the Grass, and likely losing it altogether. The young plants are in no way protected by the grain, and when this is cut the young Grass and Clover is very tender, having been shaded by the grain, and the cutting or harvesting of the so-called nurse crop suddenly exposes the young Grass to the sun at the hottest season of the year. There is great danger then that it will be burned out. When the Grass is sown by itself the young plants are hardened and more able to withstand the hot and dry sun.

After the ground is carefully prepared, the seed is sown broadcast, which can be nicely and evenly done and very quickly with the little hand seeders, either the Cyclone or the Chicago seeder, described elsewhere. As Grass seed is very fine and should not be covered very deep, the natural covering which may or may not take place after a shower of rain, after the action of early spring frosts, is sometimes sufficient, and sometimes this succeeds perfectly.

However, it is best, and usually more certain, to depend upon some other way of covering the seed. A very good way is to roll the land. The pressure of a common farm roller on Clover or Grass seed, sown on the freshly harrowed soil, covers it slightly, and is almost sufficient, besides being one of the best means to insure the quick and even germinating of the seed. Another good way to cover the fine seed is to pass an evenly made brush harrow over it.

The quantity of seed required per acre, as sometimes recommended, differs widely. We have obtained very good results with the quantities sown per acre as recommended by our Clover-Grass Mixtures on the next following pages, and not only have these proven sufficient in our own seedings and in our experiments carried on during several years, but they have proven to be equally successful and sufficient with our patrons during a good many years, and there appears to be no need of sowing double the quantity, as sometimes recommended by seed dealers.

Combination of Grasses for mowing and late pasturing.—Dairy farmers particularly desire to take a crop of hay off the meadow and use the aftergrowth for pasture. This can be successfully done when the Grasses and Clovers are carefully selected with this object in view, and we give especial attention to this.

CLOVER GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES, MEADOWS OR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

These Clover-Grass Mixtures are selected with the greatest of care, and composed of such varieties as are best adapted for different kinds of soil and various purposes. From our own experience, as well as from the experience gained by corresponding with our customers in every part of the country, we are enabled to select in these Clover-Grass Mixtures not only such varieties as are suited to the soil, but to have them in the right proportion in each mixture. By the different Clover-Grass Mixtures we also mention the quantity to be sown per acre, and these quantities have proven to be sufficient with us as well as with our patrons during the past several years. For dry grounds we use a few pounds more per acre than for moist or rich ground, and for pas-

tures we also use a few pounds more per acre than we do for meadows.

We want to call especial attention yet to the low prices we have been able to make on all our Grass seeds, as well as on our Clover-Grass Mixtures. The cost has probably kept a good many from sowing these Clover-Grass Mixtures, but as it does not cost any more, and when the advantages to be had by sowing our Clover-Grass Mixtures are considered, the cost is not near as much as when Timothy or Clover is sown. Every farmer should take advantage of the low prices, and sow our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring, and if one or more acres first for trial only, although larger quantities can be just as safely sown, as they are no experiment any more.

A.—Clover Grass Mixtures for Permanent Meadows.

No. 1. For dry and high ground, light or medium soils:

Red Fescue.....	} Per Acre	
Crested Dogstail.....		
Hard Fescue.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		20 lbs. @ 8 cts.....\$1.60
Timothy.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Red Clover.....		100 lbs..... 7.25
Lucerne.....		

No. 2. For dry and high ground, heavy or strong soils:

Tall Meadow Oat.....	} Per Acre	
Hard Fescue.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		20 lbs. @ 8 cts.....\$1.60
Red Top Grass.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Timothy.....		100 lbs..... 7.25
Red Clover.....		
Alsike Clover.....		

No. 5. For top seeding on marshes and swamps occasionally overflowed, the following mixture is especially adapted:

--	--	--

No. 3. For moist ground and rich soils:

Meadow Foxtail.....	} Per Acre	
Meadow Fescue.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		18 lbs. @ 8 cts.....\$1.44
Timothy.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Alsike Clover.....		100 lbs..... 7.25

No. 4. For moist ground, which is overflowed occasionally:

Tall Fescue.....	} Per Acre	
Meadow Fescue.....		
Red Top Grass.....		16 lbs. @ 9 cts....\$1.44
Meadow Foxtail.....		
Timothy.....		50 lbs..... 4.25
Alsike Clover.....		100 lbs..... 8.25

Water Spear Grass.....	} Per Acre	
Floating Meadow Grass.....		10 lbs. @ 10 cts....\$1.00
Red Top Grass.....		
Tall Fescue Grass.....		50 lbs..... 4.75
Meadow Foxtail.....		100 lbs..... 9.00

B.—Clover Grass Mixtures for Permanent Pastures.

No. 1. For high and dry ground, light soils:

Hard Fescue.....	} Per Acre	
Red Fescue.....		
Red Top Grass.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		22 lbs. @ 8 cts....\$1.76
Crested Dogstail.....		
English Rye Grass.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Yellow Oat Grass.....		100 lbs..... 7.25
Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

No. 2. For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils:

Meadow Fescue.....	} Per Acre	
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		22 lbs. @ 8 cts....\$1.76
Blue Grass.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Timothy.....		100 lbs..... 7.25
Red Fescue.....		
Alsike Clover.....		
Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

No. 3. For moist ground and rich soils:

Meadow Foxtail.....	} Per Acre	
Blue Grass.....		
Fowl Meadow.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		
Orchard Grass.....		20 lbs. @ 8 cts....\$1.60
English Rye Grass.....		50 lbs..... 3.75
Italian Rye Grass.....		100 lbs..... 7.25
Timothy.....		
Red Top Grass.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alsike Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

No. 4. For top seeding to improve a pasture on low rich ground or marshes:

Fowl Meadow.....	} Per Acre	
Creeping Bent.....		10 lbs. @ 10 cts ..\$1.00
Red Top Grass.....		
Tall Fescue.....		50 lbs..... 4.75
Alsike Clover.....		100 lbs..... 9.00

You can order these Clover-Grass Mixtures by the number, from either A or B.

When larger quantities are wanted than quoted here, please write for special prices.

We do not quote the price on our Clover-

Grass Mixtures in bushel quantities, as we state the quantities needed per acre, and it is easy to figure out and order what is required to sow a certain piece. Where customers wish or insist upon the price per bushel, we gladly quote it, which is based on fourteen pounds to the bushel.

C. CLOVER GRASS MIXTURES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

No. 1. We can call this the Standard Clover-Grass Mixture. It is selected and adapted for good or rich prairie soil, and can be sown anywhere on ground which will produce a good crop of corn or wheat. It is also adapted to be mown early for hay, and the quick and successive aftergrowth will furnish good pasturage until late in the fall. This **C. No. 1 Clover-Grass Mixture** has given the best results everywhere, and as we are able to make our price very low this year, it should be more largely sown.

Meadow Fescue.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Meadow Foxtail.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....		
Rough Stalked Meadow.....	50 lbs.....	\$4.00
Fowl Meadow.....	100 lbs.....	7.50
Blue Grass.....		
Red Top Grass.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alskey Clover.....		

Sow Per Acre

20 lbs. @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts....\$1.70

50 lbs.....\$4.00

100 lbs..... 7.50

No. 2. DAIRY FARMERS', OR ORCHARD CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE.—We have selected only the earliest, hardiest, best and quick-growing varieties for this Clover-Grass Mixture. Dairy farmers want to cut a crop of hay very early and have pasture for the rest of the season, or make two crops of hay in a season; and this specially selected Clover-Grass Mixture is admirably adapted for this purpose. It is adapted for good or medium soils, which will produce a good crop of corn or wheat, and can be sown anywhere in any part of the country.

Orchard Grass.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Meadow Foxtail.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		
Red Clover.....		

Sow Per Acre

20 lbs. @ 9 cts....\$1.80

50 lbs.....\$4.25

100 lbs..... 8.00

No. 3. Specially selected for wood pastures; also adapted for orchards and shady places.

Wood Meadow Grass.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
Blue Grass.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Meadow Foxtail.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		
White Clover.....		

For top-seeding.

Per Acre

10 lbs. @ 10 cts....\$1.00

50 lbs.....\$4.90

100 lbs..... 9.50

No. 4. Specially selected for sheep pasture on light, sandy soils or dry upland and hillsides.

Sheep's Fescue.....		
Hard Fescue.....		
Crested Dogtail.....		
Sweet Vernal.....		
White Clover.....		

Per Acre

22 lbs. @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ cts....\$2.09

50 lbs.....\$4.65

100 lbs..... 9.00

No. 5. OUR GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS.

—We have taken unusual pains with our Lawn Grass Mixtures, selecting nothing but the best and most desirable Grasses, that will give a luxuriant growth in spring, summer and autumn, not being affected by drought very easily and always presenting the same green, velvety appearance. We are in position and better enabled to do this, owing to the fact that we make Grass seeds our specialty. **Price: Lb., 23c.; 4 lbs., 90c., prepaid, by mail. By express or freight, not prepaid: Lb., 15c.; peck, 50c.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.80.**

One pound is sufficient to sow a plat 20x20 feet (400 square feet); three to four bushels should be sown per acre.

No. 6. For light, sandy, and gravelly soils:

Crested Dogtail.....		
Hard Fescue.....		
Sheep's Fescue.....		
Red Top Grass.....		
White Clover.....		

Per Acre.

20 lbs. @ 10 cts....\$2.00

50 lbs.....\$4.75

No. 7. CRIMSON CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE, OR SPECIAL RENOVATING CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE.—We selected and pre-

pared this for either alternate husbandry or to use as a catch crop in early spring, when it will give a full crop of hay in July and pasture for the rest of the year. Where the hay crop is short and the new seedling has suffered on account of unfavorable weather, or from other causes, a few acres sown with this Clover Grass Mixture can be depended upon, and will make up the shortage. It can also be sown in fields where the Clover or Grass has mostly been winter-killed, or otherwise injured, and where bare spots are in the spring. It will be ready to cut with the other Grass or Clover, and a full crop from such field with bare spots can thereby be secured.

Sow Per Acre.

16 lbs. @ 8 cts....\$1.28

Crimson Clover.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Timothy.....		

50 lbs.....\$3.85

100 lbs..... 7.50

When used for sowing in fields where there is some Grass or Clover already, the quantity to be sown per acre must be according to the stand of Grass or Clover. Usually five to ten pounds per acre are sufficient.

No. 8. This is our **SPECIAL ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE**, and consists mainly of Alfalfa and such varieties of grass as will stand drought and flourish on poor soils and give large yields in the driest summers, after once being established. One or more acres should be sown with this. The quantity required per acre of this, our Lucerne Clover-Grass Mixture, is fifteen pounds. **Price: 15 lbs., at 10c., equals \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.50.**

No. 9. OUR TRIAL CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE.—We know that there are many thousands of farmers who have never heard of our Clover-Grass Mixtures, but would like to try one or more acres this spring. For the benefit of these we have selected this Clover-Grass Mixture. It is composed of about fifteen different varieties of Grasses and Clovers, and can be sown on almost any kind of soil where oats, corn, rye, or wheat will grow, and can be used for either meadow or pasture. This will give everyone an opportunity to test our Clover-Grass Mixtures at a small cost. About twenty to twenty-five pounds should be sown per acre, according to the land; sowing the last named amount (twenty-five pounds) on poor soil. **Price: 20 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$4.35; 100 lbs., \$8.50; 200 lbs., \$16.00.**

YOU CAN ORDER THESE CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES BY THE NUMBER FROM EITHER A, B, OR C.

We make no charge for bags for the Clover-Grass Mixtures, unless ordered in separate varieties, then add ten cents for each bag required.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For larger orders with our Clover-Grass Mixtures we have for several years sent our Hand Seeders, as it is very important that the Grass seed should be sown very evenly, and this can best be done and very quickly besides with our Seeders. We decided to send the Seeders again this year, and with orders for our Clover-Grass Mixtures only, amounting to \$18 or over, we will send our Chicago Seeder free when this special offer is mentioned in your order.

This special offer does not include orders for other Grass or Clover seeds, but only our Clover-Grass Mixtures.

ARE OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES A SUCCESS?

The large number of our brother farmers and customers who have sown them answer this question in their letters on the next following pages and in the Supplement.

Why not, then, sow our Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring instead of sowing Timothy or Clover alone?

OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PREPARED CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR HOG PASTURES.



It is a well known fact that hogs can be raised more profitably on Grass or Clover than on Corn only, and many farmers have paid very dearly for this bit of experience, when hog cholera and similar diseases caused terrible losses to them, especially in the Corn States. It has been demonstrated that hogs must have something else to feed upon, especially while in the growing or developing stage, when Corn does more harm than good. Nothing will make hogs grow like a good pasture, well stocked with the natural Grasses and Clovers; but not only will they grow and keep healthy when they have the run of a good Clover-Grass Pasture, but they will grow fat upon it, so that but little corn is required to finish them off ready for market.

A well known correspondent from Butler county, Ohio, says about this in the Cultivator and Country Gentleman: "Hog cholera is prevalent and very fatal, in some parts of this and adjoining counties, some farmers losing their entire herds. Just so long as our farmers will persist in raising hogs on Corn alone, they may expect to lose them from this disease. Hogs need some coarse, bulky food just as much as horses and cattle do, and there are none of our domestic animals which have such good digestive organs, or that can so easily be kept healthy, if we only give them a fair chance."

Another correspondent writes to the same paper: "Clover and Grasses are cheaper feed. I can make cheaper hogs on Red Clover and Grasses than can be made on Corn during the

summer. Corn is not the most economical food, will not even grow the cheapest hogs, leaving disease entirely out of the question; and I do not believe that it is the most convenient. On our good Corn lands, Clover nearly always grows easily and luxuriantly. It would be just as easy to provide Clover and Grasses as Corn; probably more convenient, for the pigs will feed the Clover and Grasses to themselves. If their pasture is good, pigs will make an average gain of a pound a day on Clover and Grass. Farmers in the great Corn-growing states would make money by keeping less land in Corn and more in Clover and Grasses."

We have always urged our brother farmers to do the same thing; that is, sow more Grass and Clover, and provide a good hog pasture. It can be very cheaply done, and will be found a good investment. Why not arrange and sow a few acres this spring with our specially selected Clover-Grass Mixtures for hog pastures? We have given especial attention to the selection of the varieties, and to the preparation of the Clover-Grass Mixtures for hog pastures, and have arranged them so as to get quick and full results the first year, as well as to obtain permanent hog pastures, but have the full use of them already the first year. That our Clover-Grass Mixtures are just what is required is proven by the good results obtained with them everywhere, as shown by the many letters we have received from our customers.

A. HOG PASTURE CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR QUICK GROWTH AND FULL USE THE FIRST YEAR.—When sown early in spring, the heavy and luxuriant growth of the Grasses and Clovers will furnish rich and succulent food through the summer. Crimson Clover, used in the right proportion with other Grasses and Clovers, we have by careful experiments found best adapted, and this A Hog Pasture Clover-Grass Mixture will bring the best results. Sow 12 lbs. per acre. Price: Lb., 8c.; 12 lbs. (for one acre), 95c.; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$7.25.

Please write for special prices when large quantities are wanted.

B. CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR A PERMANENT HOG PASTURE. as well as the full use of it the first year. The following varieties we have found giving the most satisfactory results for this, and can be sown on good rich low ground, or on ordinary Corn land: Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Italian Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Creeping Bent Grass, and Timothy. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Price: Lb., 9c.; 15 lbs. (for one acre), \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.75.

☞ The prices for our Clover-Grass Mixtures on pages 14, 15, and 16 do not include freight or express.

THE CHICAGO SEEDER.—This is the only strictly first class seeder of the kind on the market. It is operated by a bow, connected to and revolving the distributor. All kinds of Grain or Seeds can be sown with it. We were so well pleased with the work of this Seeder that we offered to give it as a premium with our Clover-Grass Mixtures as per our Special Offer on the preceding page. With this Seeder the seed can be sown very evenly, which is quite important. It is so widely known for its superiority that it needs no further comment here. We sell it very cheap. Only \$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.50.



CHEAP GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

A certain firm of dealers in seeds is not only copying our Clover-Grass Mixtures, but is offering them as "Cheap Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures," and at the same time offering "Extra Grass and Clover Mixtures for Pasture and Meadow" at very high prices, more than double their value. To show how little they know of the Grasses and Clovers, or about selecting them with regard to their habits of growth and the purpose for which they are best adapted, we only call attention here to one of their "Extra Mixtures for Meadows," to be sown on "meadow wet soil," where they use, amongst others, the small White Clover. Now, every farmer knows White Clover, and he also knows that White Clover is not in the least adapted, nor should it be sown, for a meadow, as it seldom grows high enough to even clip the heads with the mower, let alone giving any benefit for Hay. White Clover also prefers high and dry ground, and is not sown on "meadow wet soil." Many more such instances could we mention to show how little they know about the selection of the different varieties of Grasses and Clovers to be sown together in a mixture. These so-called "Extra Mixtures" are sold at such extravagantly high prices (\$12.50 per 100 pounds), all through, that there must be "money in it" for them, but not for those who buy of them. This firm also claims to be seed growers, but they know but very little of the Grasses or Clovers and in regard to their qualities or adaptability for either the soil or mowing or pasturing.

We wish to say right here to our brother farmers, that, even if our Clover-Grass Mixtures are copied, these firms can never equal them, **because they lack the experience** which we gained in actual farming, both in Europe and in this country, and in testing and experimenting with different varieties of Grasses and Clover-Grass Mixtures. This is the secret of the splendid results which our customers have had with our Seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures, as will be seen by their letters on the following pages and elsewhere. When you write to us about information in regard to the Grasses, etc., we can give you full and all the information desired from our experience in regard to the Grasses and Clovers, and ninety-nine out of one hundred times these Grasses and Clovers we recommend will prove satisfactory and give good results, while dealers in seeds who help themselves by copying our methods, etc., "get fly" when asked for information, etc. Mr. Andrew Kull, of Lake Geneva, Wis., who had an experience of this kind with the firm which copies our Clover-Grass Mixtures and offers them as "Cheap Grass and Clover Mixtures," wrote us: "Your highly valued favor to hand, in which you tell me of your methods of seeding. I thank you. A little pains in being white to a customer sometimes goes to show the true spirit of the dealer or seed grower. When I asked the Seed Co., here in Wisconsin, for information and separate seeds they 'got fly.'"

We were among the first, if not the first, seedsmen who devoted their time and attention to the selection and preparation, as well as to the testing and growing, of Grass and Clover Seeds in Mixtures, and from our experience thus gained we have selected and prepared our Clover-Grass Mixtures, which have given such excellent results. We do not compete with those dealers who sell anything and everything at the highest possible prices, but our aim is to sell our carefully grown and selected Grasses and Clovers and Clover-Grass Mixtures at the lowest possible prices. We believe that "He who sells that which is best of its kind, finds his best advertisement in what he sells." We do not spend large sums of money for big catalogues and large newspaper advertisements which cost "a pile of money," but give our customers the best seeds at a very low price.

The so-called "Extra Grass and Clover Mixtures" sold by dealers in seeds, any dealer can supply at about **one-half of the price** they ask for them; but we would not advise our brother farmers to sow them, as the Grasses are not selected, and these mixtures are not prepared so as to be adapted for either the soil or the purpose for which these dealers recommend them.

Where the best results are wanted at the lowest cost, our carefully selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures should be sown. We give our personal attention to the selection and preparation of them. We have the advantage of many years' experience, gained by farming in Germany, where these natural Grasses and Clovers are cultivated so extensively, and quite a good many years' experience in this country. Carefully conducted experiments during these years enable us to select and prepare our Clover-Grass Mixtures so as to be best adapted for the soil and purpose we recommend them and to realize the object in view.



THE CYCLONE SEEDER.—This is a strictly first-class machine in every respect. Every part of the seeder is made from the best material, and with proper care it will last a lifetime. It will sow Timothy, Clover, Millet, Hungarian Grass seeds of all kinds, as well as Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Turnips, Corn, Bone-Dust, and all other grain or seeds perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre. It is so simple that a boy can use it. Full directions are attached to every machine. We sell it so cheap that it is in the reach of every farmer, and no matter how little you have to sow it will pay you to buy one. **Only \$1.65 each, 3 for \$4.75.**

CAHOON SEEDER.—A well known geared machine, \$3.75.

ARE OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES A SUCCESS?

As this catalogue or book on permanent pastures and meadows will go into the hands of a large number of farmers who have never sown our Clover-Grass Mixtures before, and even never heard of them, they will naturally ask the question above. We think the best answers, as to whether our Clover-Grass Mixtures are a success or not, are given by our old customers, who have sown and tried them thoroughly, and have written us about the results obtained. These letters contain facts, and farmers not yet familiar with our seeds can profit by the experience of our old customers. We hope that all those interested in Grass, or more and better and permanent pastures and meadows, may give our superior Clover-Grass Mixtures a trial, at least, this spring, if nothing more, though it is nothing unusual for our customers to sow from ten to fifty acres with them at one time. To do this they must be convinced of a good thing, or they would not do it. Some of our patrons who sowed our Clover-Grass Mixtures several years ago were so kind as to report the results to us nearly every year, and we print their letters first.

Mr. P. Schuh, Galion, Ohio, sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture first in 1892, and wrote us about the results obtained, in December, 1894, as follows:

"Last year (1893) I made six large loads of Hay (averaging about one and a half tons each) off three acres, and the Hay is of the finest and best quality; but this year, after cutting the Grass in June and getting six large loads of fine Hay from this alone, I pastured the aftergrowth, and had a splendid fall pasture, although we had no rain to speak of from June until September. Timothy made no growth at all during this time. I recommend your permanent mixed Grass seed to all progressive, wide-awake farmers and dairymen."

During the summer of 1894, right after taking off the first crop of Hay, Mr. Schuh wrote us as follows:

"Grass in this section is a very light crop this season, and Clover and Timothy have made but a medium growth; a ton to the acre is what most farmers cut from their meadows. My meadow, sowed with your Permanent Clover-Grass Mixture in 1892, was just immense; have harvested two large loads per acre of excellent Hay, and since cutting it, which was about three weeks ago, it has made a wonderful growth again. If it keeps on growing at this rate, the second crop will be almost, if not quite, as large as the first one was. Drought does not seem to affect this Permanent Clover-Grass Mixture. A meadow alongside of mine was sowed the same year and at the same time when I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture, but this is now all overrun with weeds and will have to be plowed up. One grand thing about your Clover-Grass Mixture is that it holds the ground, and it is so thrifty that weeds are actually smothered out. It will not winter-kill, and in my judgment it is **the coming Grass.**"

About the results obtained during the very unfavorable season of 1895 Mr. Schuh wrote us as follows:

"In regard to the Grass crop will say that in this vicinity the Hay crop has been almost a failure. We had a few very heavy frosts this spring that killed everything.—Clover, Timothy, etc.—and mine went with the rest. But I have now at this time splendid pasture, when Timothy meadows beside me are but little good. I shall sow more of your Clover-Grass Mixtures, and will soon send you my order."

In November of 1896 Mr. Schuh had this to say about our Clover-Grass Mixture:

"The piece of land sown with your Grass seed years ago has made us a splendid crop of Hay, and just excellent pasture, while we cut part of it a second time. The Grass seed ordered from you last spring has made a good crop of Hay already this first season, and the stand now is A, No. 1."

Mr. T. D. Goodrich of Lancaster, Wis., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixtures first in 1893, and wrote us in the fall of same year as follows:

"I sowed 200 pounds of your C. No. 1 Clover-Grass Mixture on a ten-acre field of winter Rye, on the snow, in March. I secured a fine catch crop that way, and when we cut the Rye the stand of Grass was fine. It was so nice and thick, that I thought it would stand the drought which set in right after harvest, but it being high land it made a difference, for I had some in lower ground where we did not cut the grain, and that is all right, the standing grain being a protection; but where I sowed Timothy and Clover with Oats, this is all killed."

The following year (in December, 1894) Mr. Goodrich wrote us again about the success he had as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture sown last year was fine. In the month of June it was waist-high, while Timothy and Clover was only knee-high on ground beside it, on the same quality of soil. I invited one of my neighbors to look at it. He said it was a shame to tramp through it as it was so heavy it left a track like wading in a snow bank. I have no land that I want to seed to permanent meadow or pasture next spring, or I would sow this Clover-Grass Mixture again; when I do want a permanent pasture or meadow I shall use it, as I get double the amount of Grass per acre from your Clover-Grass Mixture. The new seeding made this spring was on high ground, and the very dry weather was hard on it, but it was a fine stand before the dry time. All my new seeding of Timothy and Clover on other ground is killed."

In December, 1895, after one of the most unfavorable seasons, Mr. Goodrich wrote us as follows:

"I must say that I did not cut over four or five tons of Hay this season. The frost in May killed everything, and then the drought afterwards finished the Hay crop in Grant county. Old men say that they never saw the like here. But I will say that the 13th of May the meadow sown with your Clover-Grass Mixture was way ahead of other Grasses, and I said then **it was good for three tons per acre.** But after it froze down it never recovered, for it was a very hard frost, which killed all fruit, large and small, and everything else nearly. When we get our wet seasons again I am going to sow the Clover-Grass Mixture again, I know it pays us to do so."

Mr. E. F. Rosen of Salt Creek, Ill., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture first in the spring of 1892, and wrote us in October of the same year about his results as follows:

"Last April I sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture C. No. 1 with Oats, and it sprouted exceedingly well. In a short time the fine green of the young Grasses could be seen between

the Oats, and soon covered the ground. After cutting the Oats the young Grass was higher than the Oat stubble. Now began a hard time for the Grass; no rain came, and the ground became as hard as a brick, and is that way to-day. Notwithstanding this, the Grass is still fresh and green, and on the whole piece there is not one place even as large as a hand with no Grass on it. This success causes me to be very well satisfied with your Clover-Grass Mixture, and whatever I can do to recommend your firm to my neighbors I shall do with pleasure."

In November, 1894, Mr. Rosen wrote us as follows:

"You will probably like to know what success I had with my meadow the past very dry summer, and must say that it has done very well, and the result has been very good, notwithstanding the long drought. From one-half the piece I cut the Grass for feeding green while I made the other half into Hay, and this gave me one and one-half loads or about two tons of the finest Hay. At the present time, so late in the fall, the meadow is nice and green, and shows no sign of being hurt by the drought. Wishing you all the success you deserve in your new home, I am, yours very truly."

Mr. Rosen wrote us again in December, 1895, that, during the very unfavorable season, and all through the very dry summer of that year, two cows had a good pasture and plenty of feed on one and one-half acres where others could not pasture ten cows on thirty acres, allowing three acres for one cow, where less than one acre sown with our Clover-Grass Mixture was sufficient for one cow.

Mr. C. F. Egeler, Leland, Mich., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture in the spring of 1894, and in December of same year he wrote us:

"The 200 pounds of your Clover-Grass Mixture, C. No. 1, I sowed the last of April on ten acres with Oats, which I sowed at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre first, and the Grass seed at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre; afterwards harrowed it lightly, and then rolled the land. The Grass came up fine, and grew nicely up to the time when the Oats were cut, when it began to get so hot and dry that I gave it up, because it looked as if everything was going to dry up. What was above the ground was all dry, but I was surprised after we had a light shower towards the end of September to find that my Grass began to get green, and it is still so nice and green and shows such a nice stand that I think I will have a very large crop of Hay next year from these ten acres. The outlook for it at this time is very good. The Sainfoin, or Esparcette, sowed this spring also looked as if all dead, and it seemed to be all gone, but now the stand is very satisfactory and the outlook good. Am I satisfied? I should say so, and remain, your friend, C. Egeler."

During the very unfavorable season of 1895 Mr. Egeler wrote us about his results as follows:

"Considering the unfavorable conditions of last summer, the Clover-Grass Mixture has done well. In April and May the weather was fine, and the outlook for an enormous crop very favorable, but about the middle of May we had snow and a very heavy frost, after which it became very hot and dry, and no rain until the last of August; but notwithstanding we cut a fair crop of Hay from our meadow sown with your Clover-Grass Mixture—more than any other farmer in this neighborhood."

Mr. E. W. Ahlers, Hannibal, Mo., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture in 1894, and in November of same year he wrote us as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture I bought of you last spring I sowed in early spring without a nurse crop, and covered it up lightly. The seed came up nicely, and grew splendidly until the middle of the summer, when the long and

severe drought, from the effects of which even trees in the orchard and timber died, killed quite a few of the Grass and Clover plants, but on the low places there is enough left to make a good, close, and firm sod, while with a little reseeded the higher places will be all right too. I am very well satisfied, and will order more next spring."

In December, 1895, Mr. Ahlers wrote us: "The meadow sowed with your Clover-Grass Mixture last year, and which then seemed on account of the long drought not to promise well, has given me **two very large crops of Hay this year**, and the Clover-Grass Mixture which I ordered this spring I sowed the last of March without a nurse crop, and in July the Grass was ready to cut; but I did not cut it until the 7th of August on account of so much rain, and when I did cut it I had a very large crop of Hay. Both meadows, the one sowed last year and the one sowed this spring, could have been cut again the third time, but having more Hay and feed than I wanted, I let it grow, and even now, in December, the Grass is six or eight inches high, and nice and thick on the ground."

Mr. R. S. Cunningham, Hague, Pa., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture first in spring of 1895, and wrote us then in December of same year as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture for permanent pastures I received from you last spring did very well, considering the chance it had, and I must say that I did not give it a very fair trial. I cleared the timber off the land last winter and sowed the seed in April, and owing to the roughness of the ground I did not get it harrowed, and then before it got started night to grow the dry weather set in and kept it back, but I think by next summer it will be a good stand and all right. I believe it to be the right kind of Grass for pasture, and as far as I know, **I would rather have one acre of it than three or four acres of Timothy for pasture**. I hope to send in a larger order for you to fill next spring."

In November, 1896, Mr. Cunningham wrote us about the results obtained with the new seeding, as follows:

"I sent you ten dollars for your Clover-Grass Mixtures last spring, which I wanted to sow for permanent pasture, and got the seed in good condition and good time, and sowed it on some six or seven acres of Wheat land. I must say, that, in the eleven years that I have been on this farm, I have not had a better stand of Grass than I have this season from your Grass seed. I feel as though I had got just what I have been wanting, and I think I have got it good, too. I know by the amount of pasture that I have got off my field this summer and fall since I took the Wheat off in harvest, that it is the right thing, and it is my honest opinion if the farmers would sow more of these kind of Grasses you have in your Clover-Grass Mixtures, in place of sowing so much Timothy because it is a little cheaper, they would have more money at the end of the year, and their land would be in better condition. At the time of this writing my field looks like a meadow, and is well sowed over. I would not take fifty dollars of any man's money, and let him go into the field and plow it up, and run my chances on getting another stand of Grass as good as the present one."

Mr. E. Thomas, Merrill, Wis., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture first in 1895, and wrote us in November of the same year:

"I have already cut a good crop of Hay this summer from the seed sown this spring, and the Grass seeds bought from you gave the best satisfaction of any I ever had so far."

In November of 1896, Mr. Thomas wrote us as follows:

"My Grass from seeds bought of you last year lacks of no praise, and has done splendidly this year again. I can recommend your seeds as the best for our Wisconsin farmers."

Mr. J. L. Mills, Frontenac, Minn., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture first in the spring of 1895, and wrote us then in December of same year as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture I got of you last spring did very well; I sowed it with grain and I am very well satisfied, and think it will be very nice and thick next spring."

In November, 1896, Mr. Mills wrote us:

"Considering the dry season, the Clover-Grass Mixture did well. It came out much better than I expected, and taking it altogether, I am very well satisfied, and can recommend it to anyone as being, in my estimation, very reliable."

Mr. Otto Henke, Lincolnville, Kan., sowed twenty-five acres with our Clover-Grass Mixtures in the spring of 1892, and he wrote us in November of the same year as follows:

"Sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture this spring on a piece of twenty-five acres, without Grain, and secured a good catch, and as nice a stand as could be desired. Have never before had such a fine stand, but I think it was because I sowed the Grass with grain, but this will not do here with us, for when the grain is cut the young and tender plants, being used to the shade, will soon dry up on account of the hot weather which we have about that time. This year the Grass was high and strong enough to resist the heat. Will sow ten acres more next spring, and do not doubt the success of your Clover-Grass Mixture any more."

In December, 1894, Mr. Henke wrote us again, after the long and severe drought of that summer, as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture has done remarkably well this past very dry summer, and especially the Orchard Grass and Lucerne amongst it. At one time late in the summer it looked as if it was all dead, but after a little shower of rain it was alive and began to grow, when I let it grow up about eight or ten inches, and then put my milch cows in; but this was a fine pasture at a time when everything else was dried up. I think I had the finest pasture here in Kansas. I think your Clover-Grass Mixture, with a good proportion of Lucerne or Alfalfa and Orchard Grass, is the best thing that can be sown here in Kansas."

In December, 1895, Mr. Henke wrote again about the results, and said:

"Being very short on feed this spring I had to put my horses and cattle on the Grass very early, and this did very much damage to the growing Grass, as it did not have a chance to develop before the dry weather set in, and the very long drought this summer cut the use of the pasture very short. But as soon as we have a normal season again and plenty of moisture I look for a good crop, as the ground now is dry and hard for three feet down."

Mr. W. Miles, Cecil, Wis., sowed several pieces with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, and the new seeding last year, under Grain, gave good fall pasture, notwithstanding the long drought. He wrote us on the 30th of October, 1894, as follows:

"Sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture this spring with Oats, and it came fine. At the time of cutting the Oats it was already three inches high; then came the drought, and everything was gone, and all summer nothing was there, and I had long given up all hope of ever seeing anything again on this piece; but now it looks quite different, since we had a few little showers in the fall, and the stand is excellent, yes, so good that I have a good pasture for my cattle now at this time. Sowed, also, last fall about two acres of your Clover-Grass Mixture for permanent meadow. It was rather late then, but it came up nice this spring, and I cut three good loads of fine Hay from it. Am satisfied."

On the 12th of December, 1895, Mr. Miles wrote as follows:

"I am satisfied with the crop of Hay which I cut from the piece sowed last spring, and everybody else here had hardly any Hay at all. The piece of two acres which I sowed two years ago in the fall, as you will recollect, gave me five good and large loads of Hay and one load for the second crop. I am very well satisfied."

"White Creek, Wis., Dec. 19, 1895.

"Dear Sirs: The Clover-Grass Mixture which I got from you three years ago has done very well every year since, and last winter when all the Clover around here winter-killed, the different Grasses all came out nicely in the spring, and despite the dry summer, I had a very good pasture this year. Yours truly, A. Pollex."

For want of room we cannot give more space here in the catalogue to the many letters from our old patrons, but have printed a few more on a separate sheet inserted in this catalogue. We could fill a book larger than this catalogue if we wanted to print all the letters from our old customers who have written us about the results obtained by them with our Clover-Grass Mixtures. We think, however, it is not necessary to do this. Anyone reading these letters, written by men who know what they are about, as they have thoroughly tried our Clover-Grass Mixtures, can draw his own conclusions. Do these results, obtained through several years and under all conditions, not prove the superiority of our well selected Clover-Grass Mixtures? Do they not show that with our Clover-Grass Mixtures permanent pastures and meadows can be obtained? Then why not sow a few acres with our Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring, as they are not an experiment any more, but have been tried and have proven a success?

Please note what poor a chance, or rather no chance at all, our Clover-Grass Mixtures sometimes had, and still they surprised everyone. Is it not reasonable to suppose that, if conditions were a little more favorable, better results can be expected? Our Clover-Grass Mixtures are just as easy to sow as Timothy or Clover, and bring better results in every way. It costs hardly any more per acre to sow our Clover-Grass Mixtures than to sow Timothy or Clover, and, as some of our customers express it, they would not give one acre sown with our Clover-Grass Mixtures for three or four acres sown with Timothy. We are in a position and able to make our prices very low, and nowhere can good and clean seeds be brought cheaper. Our expenses are very light, and we are not after big profits, but prefer to let our brother farmers have the benefit. Why not then sow a few acres with our Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring for either permanent pastures or meadows? The cost is but small, and we are certain that it will be a very profitable investment.

But let us caution you not to sow either the cheap or high-priced mixtures offered by dealers in seeds, for you may not only be out of your money, but at the same time lose confidence in a good thing. Can any dealer in seeds show you such good results as our customers obtained and as they stated in their letters above and elsewhere? Not one of them can, because they are unable to select and prepare the Clover-Grass Mixtures so results can be obtained therewith. Please read what we say on page 17, under the heading of "Cheap Grass Mixtures," about this. We have given years of labor and time to secure permanent pastures and meadows, and the results of our labor are proven by the success our customers have everywhere had with our well selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures.

This Millet has been known and was grown for several years here in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and within the last few years has been put on the market under various names, such as "Manitoba" or "Russian Millet," "Broom Corn Millet," etc. The name **Hog Millet** has been selected on account of its great value for feeding stock, especially Hogs. It is unlike the German or Common Millet and Hungarian in habit of growth, having a branching head, and in the appearance of the seed, which is much larger. It is a very valuable and economical crop to raise for feeding and fattening swine, and it is for this use that we mostly recommend it.

Culture: It is sown the first half of June, at the rate of one-half bushel per acre, the seed not covered too deep. In about sixty days it will be ready for harvest. The seed ripens while the fodder is yet green; hence, it can be cut and used for both hay and seed with equally good success. It grows from three to four feet high, has an abundant growth of blades on the main stalk, making it very valuable for hay. Some farmers turn their hogs into the Millet field as the seed begins to ripen. When wanted for the seed and hay from thirty to sixty bushels of seed can be raised per acre, besides the fodder or hay. For feeding, the seed should be ground, and for hogs it should be soaked for twelve hours or so. For other stock it need not be soaked. For fattening purposes the seed is as valuable as corn, bushel for bushel. Let everyone give it a trial this spring, with a few acres or so; it does not cost so very much. **Price:** Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.35; 2 bu., \$2.50; 4 bu., \$4.60; 10 bu., \$10.00; sacks included.

☐ Provide a good pasture for your hogs this coming summer to keep them healthy. Our Clover-Grass Mixtures on page 16 have given the best results for hog pastures.

OTHER MILLETS.

Probably no other fodder plants are so popular and well known as Millet and Hungarian. When drought is cutting the Hay crop short, Millet can yet be sown to make up the shortage. When the season is very dry there is such a demand for Millet and Hungarian that it sometimes cannot be had at almost any price. We think it is to your advantage to order your stock early. We will fill all orders at the low prices quoted below as long as our large stock holds out, and reserve the right to change to market prices when it is exhausted.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—This is preferred by many because it is not so rank and has finer stalks than Millet, and consequently makes finer hay and fodder. It endures dry weather remarkably well, and can be sown late in the summer, even after the hay is cut or in the stubble when it is turned over and prepared right after cutting the grain. Weight, 48 pounds per bu. Sow about three pecks per acre. **Price:** Peck, 25c.; bu., 75c.; 2 bu., \$1.40; sacks included.

GERMAN MILLET.—It grows very rank and is one of the best for hay or fodder and is grown very largely. About three pecks of seed are sown per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel. **Price:** Peck, 25c.; bu., 75c.; 2 bu., \$1.40; sacks included.

COMMON MILLET.—This does best on dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. About ½ bushel of seed is sown per acre. **Price:** Peck, 25c.; bu., 70c.; 2 bu., \$1.30; sacks included.



New Hog Millet.



German or Golden Millet.



NEW GOLDEN WONDER MILLET.—The heads of this average ten to fifteen inches long and contain sometimes as high as 18,000 seeds each, thus making it a profitable crop even for seed only. The stalk is full of broad leaves, resembling those of corn. Under equal circumstances it will yield twice as much fodder and three times as much seed as other sorts. Sow, if for seed, one-half bushel (twenty-five pounds) per acre. **Price:** 60c.; ½ bu., 85c.; 1 bu., \$1.50; sacks included.

☐ Write us for special prices for quantities of Millet and Hungarian Seed.

EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR CANE.



Early Minnesota Sugar Cane.



KAFFIR CORN

In some parts of the West Sugar Cane, or Sorghum, is now largely used for fodder, and its use for this purpose is spreading very rapidly. In other parts, again, it is but little known or its great value appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to **the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop.** It can furnish the principal provender for horses, cattle, and mules from August until the following spring. It is adapted as a summer pasture for sheep, and is a splendid soiling crop for hogs, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls.

Sorghum can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south, and on any ground adapted to the growth of corn. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged droughts, so that a good yield can be depended upon in any season after the plants have secured a good start.

When used for **pasturage**, it springs up quickly after being fed or cut. However, care should be exercised in **feeding it green**, for while some growers state that no ill results follow its free use, others claim that, like Clover, it will produce bloating. As a **soiling crop** it is very valuable, and springs up very readily when cut off, and two or three cuttings may be obtained in some latitudes. Its value as a **fodder crop** has also been proved. It should be cut soon after the bloom comes out on the heads and before frost can injure it. Leave it on the ground for two or three days, and then put up in shocks of about one load each.

In the selection of the seed no other variety is equal or can compare with the **Improved Early Minnesota**, either for fodder or sugar purposes. It is unusually rich in saccharine matter, is vigorous and much earlier than any other variety.

About thirty pounds of seed is usually sown for forage or pasture. A wheat drill, set to one bushel per acre, can be used; but every other hole should be stopped, and it will sow about right. When the plants are about eight inches high, it should be harrowed.

Price: By express or freight, 5 lbs., 30c.; 15 lbs., 75c.; 30 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$4.00; sacks included. Pound postpaid by mail, 18c.

For larger quantities than quoted here please write for special prices.

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the best fodder plants, yielding two crops in one season. It resists drought to a remarkable degree. The stalks and leaves are used as green fodder, and are well liked by all stock. The seed is used for fattening stock, but can be ground and made into flour, which can be used the same as wheat flour for bread, cakes, muffins, etc. In sections where drought has destroyed all other crops, Kaffir Corn has always done well and should be planted more largely. We have two varieties, the White and the Red Kaffir Corn.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—It grows from four to five feet high, has a stalky stem with numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green, and are brittle and juicy, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses, and mules. If the fodder is wanted only, it can be cut twice or oftener in a season. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain, sow in rows, three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre; for fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. **Lb., 8c.; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00. By mail postpaid, lb., 15c.; 3 lbs., 40c.**

RED KAFFIR CORN.—This grows taller than the White; the stalks are more slender, very juicy and leafy. The heads are long and slender. It is one of the best drought resisters and does well on poor land and yields well. The seed is red. **Lb., 8c.; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00. By mail postpaid, lb., 15c.; 3 lbs., 40c.**

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN.—A variety of Indian Corn imported a few years ago from Brazil, and has proven to be very valuable in the United States. It is very productive, often sending up ten to fifteen shoots, each with five to ten ears. The kernels are pure white, and, when ground into flour, it is considered equal to the best wheat flour, and the bread is said to be of the finest taste and flavor. Cooked when green, it is equal to the best sweet corn. It will ripen where other corn does, and is cultivated the same. The stalks are sweet, tender and juicy, with an abundance of leaves, unequalled for fodder. Plant five to six quarts per acre. **Large pkt., 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25c.; 5 qts., 85c.**

JERUSALEM CORN.—A new forage plant belonging to the non-saccharine sorghums, claimed to be one of the best and surest crops for dry countries. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three to four pounds of seed will plant one acre. **Large pkt., 10c.; lb., 25c.; 4 lbs., 90c.; postpaid.**



SAND VETCH.

THE SAND VETCH. *Vicia villosa.* 23

A splendid forage plant which is new in this country, although very largely grown in Europe, and particularly in Germany. It is especially well adapted for light, sandy, or poor soils, although it will succeed on all ground. It is very hardy, and will endure cold as well as either winter rye or winter wheat, and does not suffer from drought. The foliage forms a dense and perfect mat, and covers and shades the ground perfectly. As a green manure it is equal if not superior to Clover. A plowed-under crop of Sand Vetches is estimated by good authorities to be equivalent to putting in at the rate of \$40 worth of commercial fertilizer per acre. Its cultivation is easy. The seed is sown broadcast at the rate of forty pounds per acre, and harrowed in. It is best sown in spring, although it can also be sown in the fall, with winter rye. If wanted for more than one year's use, care must be taken that the first cutting is taken off before the plants come into flower, when it will immediately start to grow up again, producing a good second crop, and a three or four years' stand may be had from one sowing. We have found it perfectly hardy here in Minnesota, and our cold winters did not winter-kill it.

It can also be utilized and will prove very valuable as a catch crop. By reason of its quick growth it can be sown any time in spring or summer, occupying the ground but a short time, when a heavy crop can be cut or plowed under. After it once becomes known we think it will take the place of Cow Peas and similar plants for plowing under or green manure, and for forage. Price: Lb., 8c.; 25 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$3.40; 100 lbs., \$6.50, by freight or express.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES. *Vicia sativa.*

A very productive and highly nutritious fodder plant; is grown very extensively in England, also Canada. It is either cut green for soiling or made into hay. It is well liked and

greatly relished by cattle. It is sown broadcast in spring, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Per lb., 7 cts.; 50 lbs. (1bu.), \$3.00, by express or freight.

SERADELLA OR CULTIVATED BIRDSFOOT.

For light, poor, or sandy soils Seradella is one of the best fodder plants. We know its great value, and have urged our brother farmers for several years to give this valuable forage plant more attention. In Germany large tracts are sown in sections where the soil is light or sandy, and several years' trial here has convinced us that it is equally valuable for this country. Whoever is not familiar with it should try at least one acre. Equally valuable for soiling, green fodder, hay, pasture.

Culture: It can be sown either by itself or in Winter Wheat or Rye. Fifteen to twenty pounds per acre are sown by itself in early spring on pretty well prepared ground, and the seed harrowed in. If wanted for hay it is cut in August, and by the latter part of September

it will be grown up enough to be cut again for green fodder. For soiling or to be fed green, it is cut in June the first time, and in a few weeks the second time. When sufficiently started again after cutting it the second time, it is pastured until late in fall. When wanted for pasture alone it will give the best and richest pasture for milch cows from May until fall. When closely grazed it is remarkable for its quick aftergrowth. In Winter Wheat or Rye it is sown in early spring at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre, and after the grain is cut it begins to grow rapidly, and in a few weeks from harvest until late in the fall it will be the best pasture for milch cows on the whole farm.

It is very remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities and dense, close and thick growth, covering the ground completely and choking out all weeds; also, very desirable as a catch crop. It is not a perennial, but can be cut twice and give good fall pasture in one year. Price prepaid by mail: Oz., 8c.; lb., 20c.; 4 lbs., 70c. By express or freight, not prepaid: Lb., 10c.; 15 lbs. (for one acre), \$1.35; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.40; 100 lbs., \$8.25.

GIANT SPURRY.

Spurry is of great value for light or thin ground, and several years experimenting at the Michigan Agricultural College has proven that it is the only plant which can be grown on poor, sandy, dry soil that will surely return a paying yield. Dr. Manley Stiles of Lansing, Mich., calls it the clover of sandy soils, yielding 7,700 pounds per acre; and in another report to the Michigan Agricultural Station he says: "The Spurry has shown wonderful productiveness. Its value as a manurial plant on light sands is pronounced. It seems to enrich the soil more rapidly than other plants. It is readily eaten by cows, sheep and cattle."

Culture: It is of very rapid growth and is sown the latter half of March and in April or May at the rate of ten pounds per acre, if wanted for hay. The seed is sown broadcast on pretty well prepared ground, and covered lightly by harrowing. It germinates quickly, and in from six to eight weeks is ready to cut. It is usually cut for hay the first time, and pastured afterwards for the rest of the summer. If wanted as a fertilizer, twenty pounds are sown per acre, and when fifteen to twenty inches high plowed under. Two crops can be plowed under in one year, on account of its quick growth. It is not a perennial. Price, prepaid by mail: Oz., 8c.; lb., 22c.; 4 lbs., 75c. By express or freight: Lb., 12c.; 10 lbs. (for 1 acre), \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

COMMON or SMALL SPURRY does not grow so high as the Giant Spurry, otherwise it is the same. Price, by express or freight: Lb., 12c.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.75.





Sheep feeding in a field of Rape.

Where the land is clean and free from weeds, and in good condition, it can be sown broadcast, using five to six pounds of seed per acre, and when up sufficiently can be pastured or cut off for feeding.

But not for sheep only is Rape a valuable crop to grow, but other stock can be fattened upon it. In 1890 Professor Shaw, then in charge at the Ontario College, grew fifty-four acres of Rape after a crop of Rye, and in the fall 537 sheep and lambs were fattened upon the Rape, eighteen head of steers fed upon it for fifty-nine days, and several acres were still left uneaten when winter came. In 1891 again forty acres of Rape were grown after Rye, which had been cut about June 1st and cured for fodder. No fewer than 666 lambs fattened upon it from two to two and one-half months. One acre of Rape can pasture ten to sixteen head of lambs or sheep for two months.

Rape can also be cut and put up like hay before winter, if it is not wanted for pasture, and can then be drawn and fed as desired.

Price: Large Pkt., 6c.; lb., 25c., post-paid by mail. By express or freight: Lb., 15c.; 25 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.50.

It would seem that, at the low price of the seed, and the small quantity required to sow one acre, many of those not yet acquainted with the value of Rape as a forage plant would try at least one or more acres of it. The cost is small, only about thirty or forty cents per acre. Why not then sow it this spring?

It is important that nothing but the genuine DWARF ESSEX RAPE IS SOWN, for other varieties are sold by some dealers, but their cultivation is not satisfactory. We have the genuine imported seed.

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS, or FLAT PEA **The New Forage Plant for Barren Soils and Dry Regions.**

It might truly be called an agricultural wonder. It has long been known in its wild state in Europe, and for about thirty years it has been cultivated in Germany. It was introduced into this country a few years ago, and raised successfully at the Experimental Grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College. A little later it was generally introduced and successfully grown by thousands of farmers. It seems to be the plant for barren and dry soils; also to

There is no other plant as valuable for sheep raisers and for fattening sheep as Rape. It is not yet generally known in this country, although the largest sheep raisers in this country already know the value of Rape for fattening sheep. In Europe, especially in England, sheepmen would not want to be without it for feeding and fattening sheep and lambs, as when turned upon Rape they will soon "weigh like lead."

The cultivation of Rape is very simple. It can be sown in early spring, and used for soiling or pasture; or it can be sown as a catch crop after Oats, Rye, or Early Potatoes. It will grow up again either when fed off or cut off, and may be used a second time in the same manner, when a third crop will start, which also may be used if the season is not too far advanced. Ordinarily the best results are obtained when sown during the last half of June or the first half in July. It is a remarkably fast grower, and under the most ordinary circumstances will be ready to be eaten off in six weeks from the time of sowing.

It can be sown either broadcast or in drills. It is mostly sown in drills, however, and cultivated after it is up and during the first time of its growth. A Planet Jr. Seed Drill can be used. The rows are made two and one-half or three feet apart. It is not advisable to make the rows closer, as it grows very rank, and spreads out and covers the space between the rows. After it is up for a week or two, a hand cultivator is run close to the rows, to kill and check the weeds and grass, and a week later it can be cultivated again, when the plants, owing to their quick growth, will not let any weeds, etc., come up any more. When sown in drills, only two and one-half to three pounds of seed are needed per acre.

withstand prolonged drought. Those who have held off and did not try it so far will do well to do so this spring. On very poor, unimproved, sandy soil it makes a top growth of six to eight inches and a root growth of twelve to fifteen inches the first year. The tops are not easily cut down by frost and the roots go through the winter well. It starts to grow early in the spring and continues to grow till late in the fall. Two or three cuttings can be made in one season, and a large amount of very rich hay can be secured from a comparatively small area. It is excellent for pasturage as well as for hay. According to chemical analysis it is twice as rich for feeding stock or enriching the soil as Alfalfa or Clover.

The yield is enormous: one-year-old plants gave at the rate of 10,460 pounds of green forage per acre. The mature plants root thirty feet deep, enabling them to stand the severest droughts and extreme cold. It lasts fifty years without reseeding. Like all long-lived plants, it grows slowly at first, and needs care to keep down the weeds. **Price of seed: Pkt., 6 cts.; 3 pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.35.**

SACALINE.—This plant was introduced a short time ago and great claims made for it. We have grown it here, but had no marked success, neither did any of our customers report any success. If any of our customers wish to give it a further trial this year, we can supply the genuine seed at **10 cents per package.**

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.

For alkali lands the most profitable plant to grow. It grows freely in the arid regions, without irrigation and on alkali land. Small plants set in alkaline spots have attained a thick matted growth sixteen feet in diameter in a single season. It furnishes an immense amount of fodder. Sheep and hogs eat the green plant readily and poultry thrive on it. For horses and cattle about three parts of this forage is mixed with one part of common hay, and readily eaten. In Australia this plant is the mainstay of stock during the dry season, and they seem to prefer it to other feed.

The seed is best sown in boxes. It germinates readily, and when the plants are a few inches high they are set out in the ground or on the alkali spots, two feet apart each way. There is no danger of its becoming a nuisance, as it can when desired be eradicated. **Price: Pkt., 7c.; oz., 20c.**

TEOSINTE. *Reana luxurians*.

A forage plant which comes to us from Egypt, and which for several years already has been grown in this country, particularly in the South. It attracted considerable attention on account of the large amount of forage it produced. The yield is so abundant that one plant is considered to be sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for twenty-four hours. It suckers more than any other forage plant, generally producing twenty to thirty stalks and as high as seventy to eighty-five stalks from one kernel of seed, and growing to a height of eleven feet. It can be cut when two or three feet high and used for fodder; will quickly grow up again, and can be cut two to five times in one season. The amount of forage to be had in this way is immense; some estimate it 300 tons per acre. It has a great future as a fodder plant, and will soon become more known. The seed is produced very sparingly, but is now grown in this country. We advise all those interested to give it at least a trial this year, so as to be ready to plant larger quantities afterwards.

Price: Large pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.40; 3 lbs. (sufficient for one acre), \$3.75.

BROOM CORN.

NEW EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.—For general cultivation the best variety on account of color and quality of brush, ripens early, grows eight to ten feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight, and it does not get red in the field before it is cut but remains strictly green, consequently brings always the highest market price. Large pkt., 10c.; lb., 25c., postpaid. By express or freight: Pkt., 75c.; bu., (50 lbs.) \$2.45.

NEW JAPANESE BROOM CORN.—The earliest Broom Corn known; matures in about seventy-five days; can therefore sometimes be planted as a catch crop or even after wheat. Brush is fine and long, without center stalk. Large pkt., 10c.; lb., 30c.; postpaid. By express or freight: Pkt., 75c.; bu., \$2.50.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

WHITE BEAUTY SUNFLOWER.—A mammoth single-head sunflower with pure, snow white seeds. This strikingly distinct new sort is not only the most beautiful, the most vigorous, the most valuable for stock and poultry feeding, and for oil production, but owing to the fact that all its powers are expended in producing one mammoth head, it is simply a marvel for productiveness, outyielding the old sorts almost two to one, 3,000 pounds per acre being no unusual yield. Pkt., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; postpaid by mail.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—A more profitable or important crop can hardly be raised, especially by prairie farmers. The seed is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it. The hens will fatten on it and lay more eggs than on any other food. Single heads measure from twelve to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain a lot of seed, which makes it cheap food for fowls. Next comes the great value as fuel; when dried, the stalks will make a good hot fire, while the seed-heads, with the seed in, will make a better fire than the best hard coal. One acre at least should be planted and used for either fuel or the seed for poultry. Four quarts will plant one acre. Price: By mail, postpaid, pkt., 3c.; qt., 20c. By express or freight, qt., 10c.; 4 qts., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 45c.; bu., \$1.50.

WILD RICE. *Zizania aquatica*.

As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water and affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, also furnishing them plenty of food from the animalculae upon its stalks. For planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable. It can be sown broadcast from a boat in from one to five feet of water, having a mud bottom, and grows very rapidly. It also does



Teosinte.

well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. Cattle are fond of it. By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 25c.; 4 lbs., 85c. By express or freight: Lb., 15c.; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 20 lbs., \$2.60.

BRANCHING DOURA.

Yellow Milo Maize.

Highly valuable because of its certainty to produce heavy crops on poor, dry soil. The quantity of green fodder, for which stock shows a marked partiality, is enormous. The seed heads grow very large, producing a large quantity of grain, which is superior food for fowls. Cultivate same as corn; plant four to six pounds per acre. Large pkt., 5c.; lb., 25c.; postpaid. By express or freight: Lb., 15c.; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

TOBACCO SEED.

The following varieties of tobacco seeds, which have been carefully grown, are true to name and of best vitality. We can recommend them to our patrons. Prices on all varieties, including postage: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

BIG HAVANA.—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—One of the most popular varieties, and in many localities the staple crop.

HESTER.—A very broad leaved, fine growing plant of the bright yellow leaf variety.

SOJA BEAN (Coffee Berry).

This Bean is largely advertised under the name of "German Coffee Berry" at high prices. The berries ripen in about four months from time of planting and produce a crop of twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, and are as easily grown as other Beans. When roasted and ground it resembles coffee and tastes quite similar. Some mix half and half with coffee when using. For the farmer its great value lies in the fact that the Beans when ground make valuable feed and add greatly to the milk production. It can also be utilized as a forage plant by feeding the green fodder.

It can be sown broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre or it may be planted in drills three feet apart and one foot between plants. Price, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c. By freight or express: Pkt., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

For Quantities of any of the Forage plants from pages 21 to 25 we can make special prices. Write for them, stating quantity desired.

It is a well known fact that it pays to change seed instead of planting the old, and very often, "run-out" varieties. It is also equally well known and an established fact that northern-grown seed gives best results. Now, what is the reason that farmers do not change their seed oftener, or work up a stock from the new and improved varieties. We believe that many are afraid to do so. Very often we are asked in letters from nearly all parts of the country whether our seed is clean, and free from foul seeds and obnoxious weeds, etc. So much seed not carefully grown for seed purposes and full of weeds has been sent out by seedsmen or dealers in seeds who depend upon the open market for their supplies that farmers have every reason to be careful where they get their seed grain.

Let us state a few of the reasons why we believe that we are in a position to furnish clean seed, and then you can draw your own conclusions.

We grow our seed here on carefully prepared and clean ground. We do not use land that has run to weeds, etc., but land in the highest state of cultivation, and weeds are not tolerated. By doing this, what would the result naturally be? Nothing else but clean grain or seed, free from all foul and obnoxious weeds. Now about the seedsmen who are dealers in seeds. Have they as good a chance to supply you with clean seed? Are they farmers, and do they know anything about farming? Do they see the land or the growing crops, and can they tell whether the seed they have been grown on clean land, is free from foul and weed seeds? The

facts are, you run the risk by getting your seeds from them that you get other seeds which you will not want on your farm. The safest and surest way is to buy your seeds direct from the farmers and seed growers, and send us your orders.

Our prices are made as low as good and clean seeds can possibly be grown for, so that everybody can afford to get enough either to sow larger quantities for a main crop, or order smaller lots to work up a stock from.

NEW VARIETIES.

Our old customers well know how seldom we offer a new variety of grain, etc., and some may think it is through a lack of enterprise or being too slow and behind the times, because some seedsmen come out every year with so many novelties and new varieties of grain, such as Oats, Potatoes, etc., and put them on the market at high prices, with the aid of colored illustrations, telling the farmers that by sowing them they would all become millionaires, and figure it out that way.

It is but seldom that varieties of sterling merit, which are worthy to be sown everywhere, and which will prove of value to all farmers, are discovered, and it takes years of labor and experimenting to find them. We do not spare labor and expense to find new and valuable varieties, and after thoroughly testing them, and when we are convinced of their merits, we offer them to our brother farmers; and so far neither we nor our patrons are disappointed.

The Best Yellow Oat for General Cultivation.



THE WASHINGTON OATS.

The original seed of this variety we obtained from a Russian count, and he recommended it highly, and said that it was one of the best varieties grown in Russia. We found it to more than fulfill our expectations, after growing it in this country for several years. The reason why we named it **WASHINGTON OATS**, although the seed originally came from Russia, is that this and our Lincoln Oats, described on the next page, are the two best varieties of Oats for general cultivation known in this country.

The advantages and points of merit we claim for our Washington Oats are as follows: It ripens early, the straw is tall, stiff and very heavy, and of a bright, nice color, and is always free from rust. It stools very heavy, always stands up, even on rich soil, requires but thin seeding and is a very heavy yielder, so far

outyielding all varieties grown side by side with it. The kernels are of a bright golden yellow color, and owing to their thin hull, thick meat and soft nib it is one of the best for oat meal. It is one of the best varieties to adapt itself to different soils and conditions we know of. No matter where sown, either on rich prairie soil or on timber land or on light ground, it will always do well and better than any other variety. On ordinary fields our Washington Oats will yield 100 bushels per acre and over, fields which are not prepared to produce a mammoth yield such as we hear of in cash prize offers, etc.

We are certain that those of our brother farmers who will sow this Oat either for trial or for the main crop variety will be more than pleased with it. Our price for this great Oat is low. **Peck, 40c.; bu., 80c.; 2½ bu., \$1.90; 5 bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$6.50; sacks included,**

The Best White Oat for General Cultivation.



Of all the varieties introduced within the last few years, none has given such good results everywhere as our Lincoln Oat. It has fully proven our claim, that it is the **best White Oat for general cultivation**. The straw is bright and stiff and free from rust, where other varieties are badly rusted. We wish to call your attention to the following points of excellence, where our Lincoln Oat is superior to all the older and well known varieties.

First—The Lincoln Oat is very productive, and has always yielded one-third more than any other sort grown in the same locality or side by side. Second—It is very early. Third—So far it has proven itself entirely **rust proof**. Fourth—It stands up better than any other sort, on account of its heavy and stiff straw. Fifth—It is best for feeding, on account of its thin hull, heavy meat, and soft nib. Sixth—It is best for oatmeal or grinding, for the same reason.

In every locality where it was grown it has been in the lead, and so far has outyielded all other varieties sown alongside of it, and weighed from five to ten pounds more to the measured bushel.

Not only is the Lincoln Oat superior to other varieties in wet seasons, when all the other kinds lodge badly and are covered with rust, on account of its heavy and stiff straw, which will not go down and is always free from rust, but in dry seasons has our Lincoln Oat outyielded all other varieties sown side by side. It has yielded from seven bushels of seed sown 817 bushels 21 pounds of well cleaned Oats, or an average of 116 bushels from each bushel of seed sown.

From the time the Lincoln Oat was first introduced a few years ago it has been grown in every state, and under all conditions of soil and climate, by thousands of our brother farmers, and all are well pleased with it. It has proven all, and more, we ever claimed for it. If you have about made up your mind to change your seed, and if you are looking around for a good kind of Oats, you will make no mistake if you decide to sow the Lincoln Oat. However, it might be necessary to be careful in getting your seed, as a good deal is sold which is not genuine. The Lincoln Oat originated here in Minnesota, and when you order direct from us you are sure to get the pure seed, and it can be easily known, as it always contains a few brown kernels. This is no detriment, as proven by the larger yields and other superior qualities of this great Oat. Do not say Oats are so cheap

that it will not pay to buy new seed. Prices will soon be higher, as times are getting better; prepare and take advantage of our low prices, and secure some of the seed at the low prices we offer it this year. Everybody can afford to order at least a sack of it at the low prices we offer it, so as to get into the seed, but it will pay to order a larger quantity and sow it for the main crop. **Price: Peck, 30c.; bu., 70c.; 2½ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.65; 5 bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$5.80; 20 bu., \$11.00; sacks included.**

THE NEW ZEALAND OATS.

The original seed of this Oat was sent a few years ago from New Zealand to Dallas county, Iowa, and was carefully planted and grown by itself ever since. It proved to be far superior in quality and yield to any other kind, yielding eight to twelve bushels more per acre than varieties the neighbors had, and weighing thirty-three to forty-five pounds per bushel. It is a side Oat, with long, heavy, full head. It grows a little higher than other sorts; has very stiff, strong straw, never known to lodge. It has never rusted, and does well on all kinds of soil. About one week later than the common round head Oats, thereby giving time to harvest the hay crop. They stood out remarkably well, thus requiring less seed to the acre.

We obtained our stock direct from the introduction, and made our prices so low that every one could sow them this year. **Price: Peck, 30c.; bu., 75c.; 2½ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.75; 5 bu., \$3.25; sacks included.**

THE NEGRO WONDER OAT.

Lately there has been a good demand for black or gray Oats, and we can offer Negro Wonder this year, and are sure that it will please all. It is a very early Oat, will stand up well on rich soil, and nothing short of a cyclone will lodge it. It always yielded very heavy, eighty to ninety-five bushels per acre here in Minnesota. It has a much larger percentage of berry than others, which makes it very valuable for feeding. It is not what may be called a real black Oat, but it can properly be called a gray Oat, and we can recommend it to all who want an Oat of this character. **Peck, 30c.; bu., 80c.; 2½ bu. (or one sack), \$1.85.**



White Schonen Oats.

BUCKWHEAT.

NEW JAPANESE.—This variety deserves at least a trial by every grower of Buckwheat. The straw is heavier and branches more, the kernels are at least double the size of any other sort, the flour made from it is equal in quality to that of any other Buckwheat, yields enormously, ripens early, and does not need to be sown very thickly. **Peck, 35c.; bu., \$1.00; 2 bu., \$1.80.**

SILVER HULL.—A decided improvement on the old black sort, being earlier and much more productive. **Peck, 35c.; bu., \$1.00; 2 bu., \$1.80.**

COMMON BUCKWHEAT.—Selected seed. **Bu., 75c.**

It sometimes happens that our large stock of Buckwheat becomes exhausted and in such case we fill orders at market prices.

WHITE SCHONEN OATS.

The **White Schonen** is an early Oat, and immensely productive. During the past fifteen years they have continually come to the front as a big yielder at the Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. W. A. Henry says of it in Bulletin 16: "For productiveness, stiffness of straw and thinness of hull the **White Schonen** stands at the head of the list." We have grown this grand Oat for seed only here in Minnesota, and found it to be very early. The straw is short and stiff and stands up well on rich ground. We can offer our carefully grown Minnesota seed at a very low price this year, and almost any one can secure a bag or two of it and grow his seed from it, as it is a well known fact, that Oats raised on the same farm a number of years run out and produce less every year. It pays to change your seed, especially when you can get our choice Minnesota-grown seed at such low prices. **Peck, 25c.; bu., 55c.; 2½ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.25; 5 bu., \$2.40; sacks included.**

IMPROVED WHITE RUSSIAN SIDE OATS.

The straw of this Oat is remarkably stiff and strong, which enables it to hold up its heavy load of grain under almost any circumstances. The heads are unusually long and heavily loaded with fine, white, and heavy grains. It is claimed by some that it is a very late variety, but we have never found this to be the case with the **White Russian** which we grow here in Minnesota. Southern grown Seed Oats of all kinds are not so valuable as our carefully grown Northern Oats. Price very low. **Peck, 25c.; bu., 55c.; 2½ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.25; 5 bu., \$2.40; 10 bu., \$4.50; sacks included.**

FIELD PEAS.

This crop should be grown more largely than it now is. They are a paying crop in more ways than one. As a fodder plant they stand in the front rank, being very rich in the elements that improve the muscle, bone, and nervous system. Of more importance is their great value as renovators of the soil; they rank next to clover, and can be readily grown where clover will not thrive. The reason for this is plain. Peas absorb and gather the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and land upon which they are grown and plowed under will the next year plainly show the great benefit. Even if the crop is harvested and the stubble only turned under the improvement will be very marked.

Field Peas can be sown alone or with oats. If alone, about two bushels are required to the acre; if with oats, one bushel of Peas and one and one-half bushels of oats. This latter method is the most favorable and profitable one, as a double crop can be secured in this way. They can be threshed at one time and readily separated. Peas should not be sown on very rich ground, as they will run to vine instead of pod.

We have a nice stock of the Canada Field Pea, the most profitable one to grow. **Peck, 45c.; bu., \$1.25; 2 bu., \$2.40; sacks included.** Prices subject to changes of the market. Please ask for special prices if wanted in larger quantities.

FIELD BEANS.

The Navy Bean is grown very extensively for field culture and we can supply a very high grade of this standard bean. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$2.15; sacks included.**

CALIFORNIA TREE BEAN.—See page 41 for full description of this valuable variety, the best for field culture.

Buy your Seeds direct from
the Farmers
and Seed Growers.



Beardless Barley.

Barley, which has been much grown for feeding purposes, and stands up much better. It is the most profitable Barley to grow for feeding purposes, and much better results in feeding can be obtained from one bushel of the white hullless Barley than from a considerably larger quantity of ordinary Barley. We are sure it will prove satisfactory to all who grow it. About one and a half to two bushels should be sown to the acre. **Price: Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

MANSHURY BARLEY.

The well known old standard six-rowed variety of Barley. It ripens early, and has strong, upright straw, with long heads filled with plump, heavy kernels. For malting it is the best Barley known. It always yields well; it averaged over sixty bushels to the acre with us. **Price: Peck, 35c.; bu., 90c.; 2 bu., \$1.65; 4 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.**

HIGHLAND CHIEF BARLEY.

This new variety of two-rowed Barley originated here, and was introduced a few years ago, when it excited more remarks than any other kind for its particularly fine appearance; besides this it is one of the most productive sorts, and of very high value for feeding and malting purposes, and ranks especially high in the latter respect. The **Highland Chief** is very robust and a vigorous grower, has strong, upright straw, with long heads. It is not as likely to be damaged by wet as most other kinds, as it is much more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets, consequently it is less liable to lose color by wet weather. It can also stand longer after being fit to cut. It is very productive, and the kernels are very large; when compared with other varieties the size is immense. We can recommend the **Highland Chief Barley** to our brother farmers from our own experience, and when you order your seed of this from us you will be satisfied with it as well as the crop you raise from it. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.00; 2 bu., \$1.75; sacks included.**

BLACK BARLEY.

Wonderfully productive and valuable for fattening or feeding purposes. Among the advantages that may be claimed for this new Barley are, that it is a much surer crop than Corn, especially in the Northwest; that it is exceedingly prolific, having yielded 108 bushels of shelled barley from two bushels of seed sown, a return of fifty-four fold, and that it is more nutritious than Corn. **Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.50.**

SEED BARLEY.

29

We offer two entirely new kinds of Barley this year, which have already been tried sufficiently to convince us that we can safely advise our brother farmers to begin planting them more largely. Those who will order seed now will make money in selling their crop to their neighbors. They will see it grow and will want seed, as it attracts attention wherever it is sown.

NEW BEARDLESS BARLEY.

This new six-rowed variety of Barley is entirely distinct from any other kind of Barley. **The heads are without the objectionable long, harsh beards.** The grain, or kernels have hulls, and resemble the Manshury or any other Barley, and can be used and sold like any other kind. Besides having the advantage of being beardless, it is also much more productive than other kinds, and yielded with us at the rate of sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

This Barley must not be mixed up with other white Hullless Barley which is offered by some dealers, and is next described, as that variety is of value for feed only.

Our stock of the new and distinct Beardless Barley is only limited, and we would like your orders early. **Price: Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

WHITE HULLLESS—BEARDLESS BARLEY.

Also known as "Ideal Barley" It has large, bald heads, well filled with large and plump kernels, which are hullless and without the objectionable long and harsh beards. It is a great yielder. We had an average of eighty-five bushels per acre. It weighs sixty to sixty-five pounds to the measured bushel, while ordinary barley weighs but forty-eight pounds. This extra heavy weight is on account of the **kernels being hullless**, while the hulls on other Barley form quite a proportion of the total weight. We prefer this white hullless Barley to the old black hullless



Manshury Barley.

HAYNES' PEDIGREE BLUE STEM WHEAT.

For more than twelve years Mr. Haynes has patiently labored in the development of this wheat, and it is safe to say now that he has succeeded, not only in having this wheat pure and unmixed with soft and bearded wheats, but being more productive also. Mr. Haynes says: "I commenced by planting in my garden in 1884 the grains from two good heads, having three kernels abreast, hoeing it as it grew. From the product of these two heads I rejected the latest and poorest heads, using only the best and earliest for replanting. The improvement made by the process has resulted in increasing the number of kernels abreast in the spikelets from three to four, with the fifth kernel commencing to make its appearance. The length of the head is increased about one-third, and the berry much improved in uniformity of color and hardness. Another important advantage is that it matures about five days earlier."

We have secured our stock direct from the originator, and can recommend it to those of our brother farmers here in the Northwest and everywhere who wish to change their seed and get a new strain of this splendid and productive milling wheat. **Price:** Peck, 55c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90c.; bu., \$1.75; 2 bu., \$3.20; sacks included.

SASKATCHEWAN FIFE SPRING WHEAT.

This wheat has become so well known that description of it is almost unnecessary. It is noted for its great productiveness, earliness, vigor, and freedom from smut and all diseases. Its greatest point of excellence is the hard and flinty kernels, whereby it is recognized as the best milling wheat in every part of this country and Europe, and known everywhere as the true **No. 1 Hard Wheat**. The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., in Minneapolis, the largest millers in the world, make the celebrated Minnesota Patent Flour, known and exported to every part of the world, from this wheat, and Mr. C. A. Pillsbury pronounces it to be the best and most valuable milling wheat in the world. We have carefully grown and selected this wheat for seed purposes, and our stock is undoubtedly the best stock of the Hard Fife in existence. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.25; 2 bu., \$2.30; 4 bu., \$4.40; sacks included.**

VELVET CHAFF OR BLUE STEM.

This hard variety of Spring Wheat is much grown in the Northwest, and is equal to the well known Fife Wheat for milling purposes, but much more productive. Sometimes there will be different kinds shown in the field, which may appear to some that this wheat is mixed. This, however, is no detriment, and the improved yield and good milling qualities will prove this. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.25; 2 bu., \$2.30; 4 bu., \$4.40.**

SPRING RYE.

This is mostly sown for a forage crop together with Vetches and Oats, but it can well be sown by itself and is especially valuable as a catch crop where winter grain has been killed out. **Peck, 45c.; bu., \$1.45.**

JOHN'S RYE.—A variety of Spring Rye particularly valuable on account of producing a heavy crop of green fodder the first, and a full crop of grain in the next year. In Europe it is sown in June or July, is then mown for green fodder in the fall and allowed to grow over winter and harvested the next year, when it yields a full crop of grain. Is but very little known here, but we would recommend a trial; sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre, as it always stools freely. It is well adapted to light, sandy soils. **Peck, 85c.; bu., \$2.75.**

FLAX.

NEW RUSSIAN FLAX.—We raised a good crop of this here in Minnesota, and farmers wishing to change their seed will find this a very valuable variety. There is hardly a crop in this country more mixed with foul seed than flax, and it is surprising how intelligent farmers will deliberately sow such trash, when for a very little more money they can procure clean seed. Our extra-cleaned stock, **pk., 40c.; bu., \$1.35; 2 bu., \$2.60.**

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL CORN.

This popular corn originated in Central Illinois, and the grower, in his description, states that it is a very pure White Dent Corn, maturing in from ninety to one hundred days. The cobs are unusually small for the size of the corn and are almost white. The grain is extra long and white, is exceedingly heavy and very compact upon the cob. The stalk is short and thick, and roots very deeply, with ear growing low upon it, thus standing severe wind storms and droughts well. The Illinois Agricultural Station at Champaign, Ill., recommends it for general culture in Illinois, and our customers in Iowa, Nebraska and other neighboring states would do well to give it a trial. **Peck, 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT.

For early ripening, great yield, and compact growth of ears this is superior to other varieties, and is the best pure white dent Corn adapted to a northern climate. It has now been grown here in Minnesota for several years, and always made sure and good crops. Our stock is limited yet, and as long as it lasts we offer it at the following low prices: **By express or freight: Peck, 75c.; bu., \$1.75. By mail postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; lb., 30c.; 3 lbs., 75c.**



Champion White Pearl.



Saskatchewan
Fife
Spring Wheat.

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED CORN.

Seed Corn grown in the North will mature earlier and be a safer crop to raise than the same varieties raised in lower latitudes. Farmers in the Corn Belt will be able by planting our seed of the late standard sorts, such as Mastodon, Ohampion White Pearl, and White on Yellow Dent Corn, to secure their crops earlier than could possibly be the case with seed grown farther south.

MINNESOTA KING CORN.

For several years we have sent this grand variety of Corn to our customers, and it has proven all we ever claimed for it. We regard it as the most valuable Corn ever sent out. No matter what the season is, it will grow right along, and make a crop during weather and under conditions that would ruin other varieties. There are varieties that, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, will yield as much, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort will do as well as the **Minnesota**.

All our seed Corn is carefully tested, and we send no Corn out that we are not certain will grow well under proper conditions. We advise our brother farmers, **no matter where they may buy their seed**, to test it before planting. It is but little trouble to try a few seeds in earth, and by doing this the responsibility can be placed where it belongs.

It is best to order early, and have the seed on hand in time for testing and planting.

King Corn. For ability to endure extremes of heat and cold or severe droughts it has no equal. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half-yellow Dent, the kernels are very broad, large and of a rich golden color, the ear is good sized, eight-rowed, and the cob small. **Price by mail postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; 1b., 30c.; 3 lbs., 75c. By express or freight: Peck, 60c.; ½ bu., 80c.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.80; sacks included.**

EARLY MASTADON CORN.

This will be found to combine large yield, large kernels, and earliness in ripening better than any other variety. It has a record of a **yield of 213 bushels of shelled Corn grown on one acre** by Mr. Alfred Rose, of Yates county, New York, and 171 bushels of shelled Corn on one acre by Mr. Geo. Cartner, Pawnee county, Nebraska. We cannot describe this Corn better than to quote the following from the description of the originator. "I claim for this Corn the largest number of rows on cob, and the **deepest, longest grains of any Corn ever originated**, making the finest appearing shelled Corn I ever saw, being a

cast of two colors and such Corn **always brings the highest price in the market.** It fully withstands the vigor of our northern climate, and grows very rapid, strong, and rank, at a medium height, and will outyield any Corn ever grown in this section. To convince your customers of its earliness, tell them it was grown and ripened in from 96 to 100 days within eight miles of Lake Erie. Fields planted June 1st were cut September 15th. You cannot too highly recommend this Corn to your customers." **Price: Peck, 60c.; ½ bu., 90c.; bu., \$1.60; 2 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.**

NEW WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

This new Corn comes very highly recommended, and it is claimed for it that it is suitable for all soils and climates, grows large ears and matures early. It will produce more Corn on thin, poor soil than any other kind now in cultivation. It was originated by Mr. H. S. Todd, Huron county, Ohio, the well known breeder of thoroughbred stock, especially Chester White hogs, who says "that it beats all varieties he has ever tried, and is always sure to yield a crop of sound Corn, which will make more bone and strength than any other Corn." This Corn will be appreciated by those living in brought sections and by those farmers who have

thin, poor soil. The ears are always large, handsome, and well filled. The tip ends of the grain are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color. It grows strong, rank, and thick, seven to eight feet high. It has a large number of rows on the cob, making it a great yielder. It is sure to mature in from ninety to ninety-five days. It is worth a trial by all farmers and is especially to be recommended for those Corn growers who have thin, poor soil or live in drought sections. **Price: Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.60; 2 bu., \$3.00. By mail postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; 1b., 25c.; 3 lbs., 65c.**

EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT.

We found this to be the purest early Yellow Dent Corn that will ripen in localities where only Flint Corn has been considered safe to raise. It is the most valuable extra early Corn ever introduced. The grain is of a bright orange color, stalk and ear good size, small, red cob and long, deep grains. Seventy pounds of ears made sixty-three and one-half pounds of shelled Corn, leaving only six and one-half

pounds for the cobs. For good-sized ears, grained over both ends of the cob, quick, rank and strong growth as well as early ripening and productiveness, it is the Corn to plant, and we can recommend it to our brother farmers to plant, if only for a trial this year. Our price is so low that all can do it. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

IOWA GOLD MINE.

This Corn originated in Iowa, and was introduced a few years ago by a leading seed firm in that state, and they describe it as follows: "It is early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; as handsome as a twenty-dollar gold coin just from the mint; grain is very deep; cob small and

therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn make sixty to sixty-four pounds of shelled Corn, and in hauling to market it weighs out five bushels more to the wagon load than common varieties in the same size wagon. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

It is remarkably productive; has yielded 100 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre, ripening where nearly every other variety failed on account of the bad season. Will mature in about

(or Queen of the Prairie).

ninety days. Ears of a good size, with twelve to sixteen rows of very long kernels of a deep yellow color; cobs small. **Peck, 55c.; bu., \$1.30; sacks included.**

ROSEBUD FLINT CORN.—This unexcelled new variety of Flint Corn originated in Northern Wisconsin. The assertion of a great many farmers that Flint Corn will not succeed as well as Dent Corn is entirely offset by the enormous yields of the Rosebud. In our experiments the yield of shelled Corn averaged from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, and double the amount of good and nutritious fodder of the old varieties of Flint Corn. H. Halter, Racine county, Wisconsin, reports the average yield of 100 bushels per acre. One kernel will often produce three and four stalks, each stalk bearing from two to three ears, which are from ten to fifteen inches long, well filled, and eight to twelve-rowed. The kernels are of a beautiful yellow color, with an increased reddish tint towards the point of the cob. In our Northern and North-western States the Rosebud will outyield all other varieties of Flint Corn. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.60; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

LONGFELLOW FLINT.—This is an eight-rowed Yellow Flint, the result of careful selec-

tion; the ears are from ten to fifteen inches long; the cob is small, the kernels large and broad. It weighs very heavy, from sixty to sixty-four pounds to the struck bushel. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT.—This is an eight to ten-rowed White Flint Corn, with good sized ears and small cob. The stalks bear from three to five ears. It ripens very early. **Peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.**

Our prices on Seed and Fodder Corn include good sacks, but not freight or express charges, which are paid when the Corn is taken from the depot. Any of our customers who wish to test the adaptability of the different varieties to their climate or soil, and do not want to order a peck or more of our Seed Corn for this purpose, can order a quart of any variety we have in our catalogue, to be packed and sent along with the other seed by freight or express. Price, if sent that way, **eighteen cents per quart.** If quarts are ordered by mail, the price is **thirty cents per quart postpaid.**

FODDER CORN.

All stockraisers and dairymen know and appreciate the great value of Fodder Corn, and it should be more generally planted. A piece of land is best selected near the pastures, when it will come very handy to feed to the milch cows in case the pastures get short. The best Fodder Corn is that which will give the greatest amount of good feed from an acre of ground, and we have selected our varieties with this in view.

From one-half to two and one-half bushels are required per acre. It may be planted in hills, drills, or sown broadcast. The closer it is planted the finer the fodder; often four bushels are sown to the acre, but this we think is too much, as by such dense growth it is deprived of sun and air. Such fodder, if fed before drying, is watery and washy, and when dry is light and chaffy, in neither case containing much nutriment.

GIANT FODDER CORN.—This grows very tall and leafy, and yields an immense quantity of fodder of excellent quality. Other varieties of Fodder Corn grow just as tall and often throw out leaves that are just as large, but the great productiveness of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the closeness of the joints, and as leaves are thrown out at every joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over every other variety. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2.10; sacks included.**

RED COB FODDER.—In habit of growth it is very similar to the above; not quite so productive, but claimed to be more hardy. It is a well known and popular variety, and has the largest sale of any Fodder Corn. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2.00; sacks included.**

ELEPHANT FODDER CORN.—This is a yellow-seeded, large growing, leafy variety, producing the largest yield of fodder at the lowest possible cost. We are able to sell this at a very low price, having grown it in large quantities. **Peck, 35c.; bu., 80c.; sacks included.**

this in greatest quantity is most valuable. Wherever it has been tried the demand increases and it is planted and sown more largely.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN.—This variety is planted most largely and has given the best satisfaction. **Peck, 45c.; bu., \$1.35; 2 bu., \$2.50; sacks included.**

EARLY SWEET FODDER CORN.—This is an early variety that will mature ears, and the value of the ear should not be overlooked. The stalk is short, but leafy, and full of nutriment. **Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.40; sacks included.**



Giant Fodder Corn.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

Dairy farmers have realized that Sweet Corn grown for fodder is very valuable. It is an undeniable fact that there is more and nearly double the value in Sweet Corn grown for fodder than in other field Corn. The reason for this is evident from the fact that Sweet Corn possesses very much more sugar than the field sorts, and as sugar is the most important factor, it necessarily follows that the Corn possessing

MANGELS AND FIELD ROOTS.



It is somewhat surprising that so little attention has been paid to the growing of a crop which is so valuable. For maintaining animals in a condition of thrift they are thought to be superior to Corn ensilage. With a supply of field roots and good straw, stock can be wintered cheaply and in fine form. For fattening cattle and sheep they are helpful in promoting muscular development.

Dairymen claim that a bushel of Mangels and a bushel of Corn are worth more than two bushels of Corn. Careful analysis has demonstrated that 400 pounds of Mangels are equal to 100 pounds of hay. One thousand bushels to the acre is an ordinary yield, while, with good culture, 2,000 bushels have been and can be grown on the same amount of ground.

Mangels are usually sown during April or May, in drills three feet apart and thinned to ten inches in the row. Five pounds of seed are needed per acre.

Minnesota Tankard Mangel

By careful selection we succeeded in establishing a strain of the well known Golden Tankard, which stands head and shoulders above all the other varieties. The Golden Tankard itself is considered the best Mangel grown, and our selected strain of this is superior to the Golden Tankard, and unequaled for yielding and feeding qualities. It is remarkable for its milk producing qualities, and for the rich, deep yellow color of the flesh, and contains considerable sugar, and is very nutritious. Taking it altogether, our strain of this Mangel is a superior root, growing nice and even in shape. The growth is vigorous, it is easily lifted and produces enormous crops, and is an excellent keeper. With no special cultivation and good average cultivation the yield will average forty-five tons per acre, while with a little extra care in selecting and preparing the seed-bed and careful cultivation it will yield sixty to seventy tons per acre. These enormous quantities can be produced with very little cost, and thus fresh and healthful food for all kinds of stock during the winter can be provided at a very small outlay. The wonder is that so very few farmers profit by it. Why not make a change this coming spring, and secure some for another year? The cost is but very small, and the results will be a surprise to many.

We have made the price very low for this splendid Mangel, so it can be planted by everyone. If Mangels are planted at all, then plant only the best strains. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 4 lbs., \$1.30. **By express or freight:** Lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.20.

Champion Yellow Globe.

For growing in shallow soil this is especially adapted. The roots are round or of globular form, and grow to a large size. It is very productive, easily pulled, and an excellent keeper.

Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; 1 lb., 38c.; 4 lbs., \$1.40. **By express or freight:** Lb., 27c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Minnesota
Tankard
Mangel.

WILL YIELD
45 TONS PER ACRE
WITH GOOD
CULTIVATION

THE IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

This is the best Long Red Mangel. It is enormously productive, yielding from fifty to sixty tons per acre, a single root often weighing from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds and more. They are of good and massive shape, of very fine texture and good quality, and though growing to immense size, are not coarse. They are easily harvested, as they grow well over the ground. We select only the largest roots of true type, and produce a superior strain of this valuable Mangel.

Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 32c.; 4 lbs., \$1.25. By express or freight: Lb., 22c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85.

RED GLOBE MANGEL.

An early variety, producing smooth globe-shaped roots; adapted to grow on shallow soil. Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; 1 lb., 38c. By express or freight: Lb., 27c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

SUGAR BEETS.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN.—Grown in Germany from Beets which tested very high. It is very rich in sugar, the best of the German varieties, and is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet. The root is conical, straight, and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is easy to dig, and a very heavy yielder. Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c. By express or freight: Lb., 32c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

VILMORIN'S IMPERIAL.—An improved French variety, exceedingly rich in sugar, and giving good and heavy yields. The Beets grow quite large, and are of nice even shape. Dairymen and others who object to feeding Mangels should give these Sugar Beets a trial. Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c. By express or freight: Lb., 32c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

NEW GATE-POST MANGEL.

We have found this a valuable new Mangel in our trials here in Minnesota, and think that it will become a standard and main crop variety. We only call the attention of growers of Mangels to it, and ask them to give it a trial this year. It is a yellow, Tankard-shaped variety, and very massive and solid. We ask all those giving this variety a trial to favor us with a report of the results.

Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; 1 lb., 45c. By express or freight: Lb., 35c.

☐ We produce and carry a very large stock of Mangel seed, and can supply the largest buyers. Write for prices or estimates on quantities larger than here quoted.

The Improved
Mammoth
Long Red
Mangel.

**PLANT NORTHERN-GROWN FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. BUY
THEM DIRECT FROM THE FARMERS AND GROWERS.**

BEST CARROTS FOR STOCK.

Of all root crops there is none so well adapted for horses, and particularly for colts, as Carrots. In Europe they are largely grown for this purpose, and the farmers there know the value and beneficial results to be had from feeding the Carrots, and large quantities are also used for the cavalry horses in the army. Every farmer who feeds Carrots regularly to his horses during the early winter, and if possible through the winter and in the spring, will find them better than all condition powders. Distemper and similar diseases among his horses will be unknown to him. Try a small patch of Carrots, farmers, and see if they don't pay.

The seed should be sown as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills far enough apart so they can be cultivated with a horse cultivator. Three to five pounds of seed are required to sow one acre.

VICTORIA CARROT.

The largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping Yellow Carrot in cultivation. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical, and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is especially adapted for rich land, although it is a heavy cropper on all soils. It is easily harvested, as the roots grow much more above the ground. It will suit all those who grow it.

Price postpaid by mail:
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24c.; lb., 78c. By express or freight: Lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$3.35.

MASTODON CARROT.

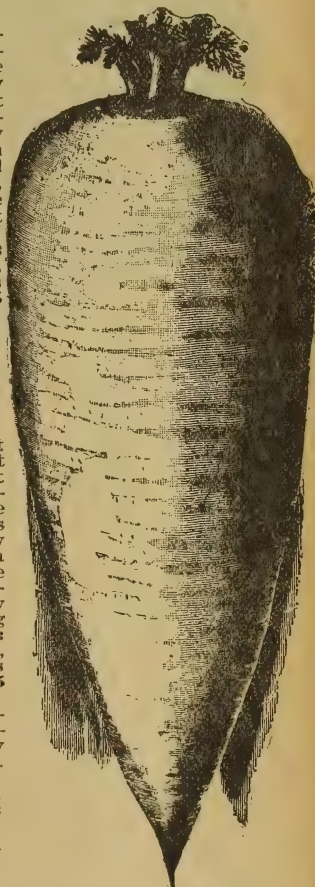
This will give the greatest yield per acre of any Carrot grown. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder; consequently they are easily harvested. The flesh is white, crisp, solid, and very sweet in flavor. A yield from fifteen to twenty tons per acre and more is very frequently obtained. They do not easily break in pulling or storing. Price postpaid by mail:
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24c.; lb., 78c. By express or freight: Lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$3.35.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—A large growing favorite variety, grown very largely for feeding purposes. Price postpaid by mail:
Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c. By express or freight: Lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN CARROT.—A very productive white Carrot which has become the standard variety for stock feeding. They grow one-third above ground, and to a large size. The lower part of the root is white; that growing above ground and exposed to the air is green. The flesh is yellowish white, sweet and excellent for stock feeding. Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c. By express or freight: Lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



Victoria Carrot.



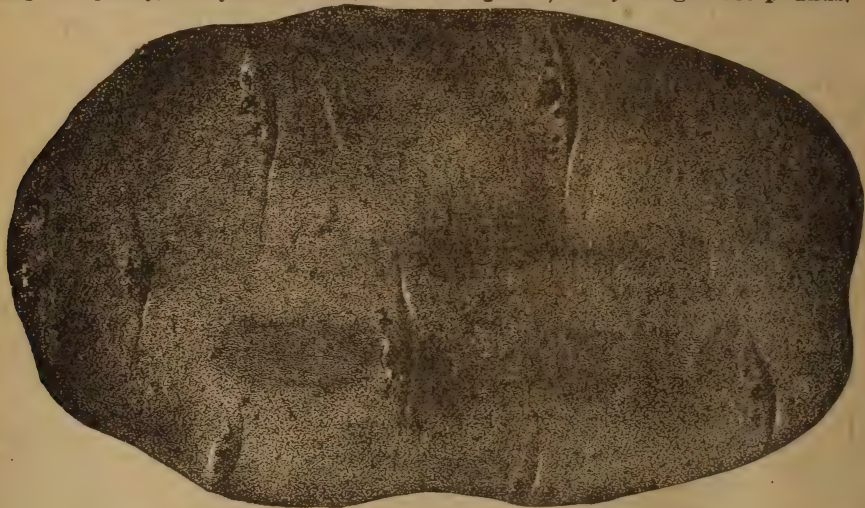
Mastodon Carrot.

The growing of choice **Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes** grown here by us in Minnesota **for seed only**, from carefully selected seed stock, is a very important business in our farming and seed growing. By carefully selecting our seed stock we established pure and hardy strains of the different kinds, and Potatoes grown from such carefully selected seed here, in the cold Northwest, give satisfaction wherever planted. They will come up, and grow strong and quickly, and yield from a third to

one-half more than other seed planted alongside.

We ship our Potatoes in the spring as soon as danger of freezing is over, and so that they arrive in good time for planting. We acknowledge all orders as soon as received, and ship as soon as possible. Our customers can select a barrel made up of any three varieties at the barrel price of each variety, and we will pack them separate in one sack or barrel.

Our barrels contain $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, or 11 pecks, or by weight 165 pounds.



EARLY MINNESOTA.

We introduced this excellent Potato a few years ago, and during that time it has more than fulfilled all the claims we made for it.

It is a very early Potato, and ripens from ten to twelve days before the Early Ohio. Another advantage it has is, that it is nice and mealy, and ready to use for the table when the tubers are the size of walnuts, and this advantage makes it the best early Potato grown. Not only is it the earliest Potato, but one of the best keepers, equal to any of the late and good keeping sorts. In eating and other quali-

ties it is of the best. The flesh is white, and cooks nice and mealy; is very fine grained, and such a nice and delicate flavor as seldom found in any Potato. The skin is of a delicate flesh color, and finely netted. The vines are of a strong and vigorous growth, and able to withstand considerable drought. There are but few small Potatoes in a hill, and from ten to sixteen nice large tubers of marketable size under each hill. **Price: Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.20; bbl., \$3.10.**

THE FREEMAN POTATO.

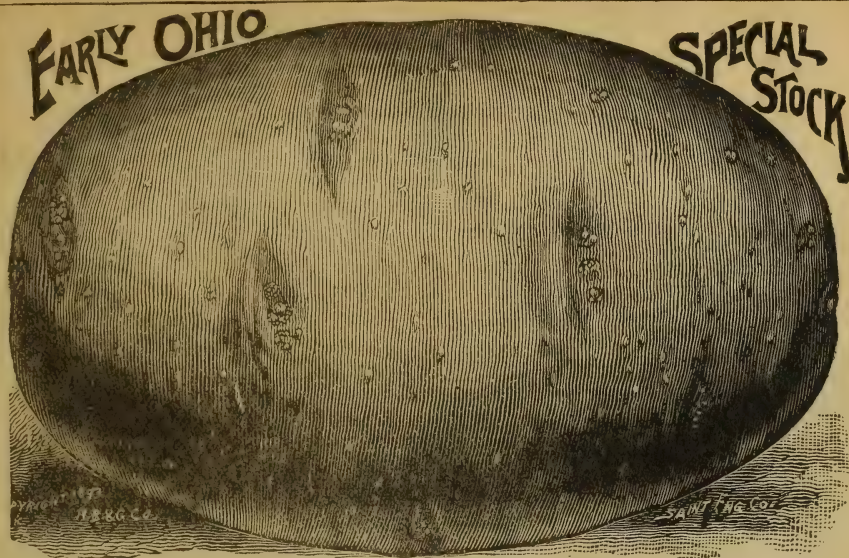
This variety originated here in Minnesota a few years ago, and when first introduced by a Philadelphia seedsman in 1891 it sold at three dollars a pound, and no one regretted the investment. It has since been very widely advertised, and has become a very popular variety, but the high price at which it has been sold so far has kept many from securing the seed. We are enabled to make our price so low as to place this capital Potato within reach of everybody, and we would advise one and all of our brother farmers in search of a good Potato, combining quality and yield, to take advantage of our low prices and plant the **FREEMAN**.

and we can assure them that they will be pleased. The tubers are oval in shape, russet in color, flesh very white (both raw and when cooked), very fine grain, and of very best flavor. From the time they are as large as hens' eggs until new Potatoes come in the next year, they burst open when boiled with their jackets on, and appear snow-white and floury. It is a remarkably good yielder, from nine to fifteen large Potatoes of marketable size being under a hill. It ripens early, although not an extra early variety, and is a good keeper. **Price: Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.20; bbl., \$3.10.**

POTATO EYES OR WHOLE POTATOES BY MAIL.

Within the past few years many seedsmen have adopted the plan of sending Potato Eyes by mail, devoting considerable space to this method; but it is not very practical. Within one week after potatoes are cut they have lost a great share of their vitality, and if obtained early in the season, before planting time has arrived, those that have not entirely lost their vitality up to that time will only make a feeble growth. We have therefore decided to send by mail **medium-sized, sound, whole tubers**. One pound of these will contain from four to eight potatoes, with from fifty to eighty eyes. These can be kept until planting time, and when cut to single eyes will have more flesh than the Potato Eyes usually sent by mail, and

all the vitality, besides costing less. In one pound of medium-sized tubers you get from fifty to eighty eyes, costing only twenty-four cents, while 100 Potato Eyes cost one dollar or more, and they have not much flesh and vitality either. Note the difference. Many of our customers report the yields from **single pounds** at one-half to one bushel and more. Anyone, therefore, ordering a pound, or three or four pounds, by mail, will soon get into the seed of one or the other splendid variety. **Price of Potatoes in small quantities, sent by mail, of any variety described in our catalogue: 1 lb., 24c.; 2 lbs., 44c.; 3 lbs., 64c.; 4 lbs., 80c.**



EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

SELECTED MINNESOTA-GROWN SPECIAL STOCK.

This old standard sort is too well known to need any lengthy description. We pay much attention to preserve this standard Potato in its old-time purity, and our Minnesota-grown special stock of the Early Ohios will be found to be just as fine in quality and just as productive as when they were first introduced. We have made our prices reasonable, and farmers and Potato growers should improve the opportunity and secure some of our choice stock this year. **Price: Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.20; bbl., \$3.10.**

POLAR STAR.

A very popular and early Potato. The demand for it during the fall season has been so heavy that our stock is already sold out, and we will have none to spare for our spring trade.

EARLY ROSE.

One of the well known old varieties, and deservedly popular in many localities. It yields heavily, and is hard to beat. The tubers are smooth, and of excellent quality. We have carefully grown them, and our stock is all right and the prices very low. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.75.**

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

This is a medium early Potato, of excellent quality and handsome appearance. It can safely be classified with the heaviest yielders. Its keeping qualities for an early kind are unexcelled; it will keep until late in spring. Although it is an old variety, the stock that we offer has been kept to its original vitality and productiveness by careful selection of best shaped tubers for planting. Our stock cannot be compared with the common run-out and mixed Beauties of Hebron generally offered. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.75.**

POTATO COLLECTIONS.

For those wishing to try our different varieties of Potatoes, to ascertain as to their yield and table quality, we have put up these Potato Collections, composed of the best kinds—early and late. By buying these Collections our pa-

COLLECTION NO. 1.

Early Minnesota.....5 pecks	} 1 Bbl., 11 Pecks,
Columbia2 pecks	
Abundance2 pecks	

for only \$3.00.

SNOW FLAKE.

As a choice table variety this Potato takes the lead, and is a great favorite with all. The tubers are of good size, white color, and are covered with a fine netting. The meat is pure white, and when cooked or baked is like snow flakes and of the most delicious flavor. Many farmers object to growing this grand old Potato for the reason that it will not yield enough. No wonder, for Potatoes of choice qualities run out sooner than those with coarse grain, and ought to be replaced often by pure and healthy strains. We have this year the choicest and purest lot ever offered. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.85.**

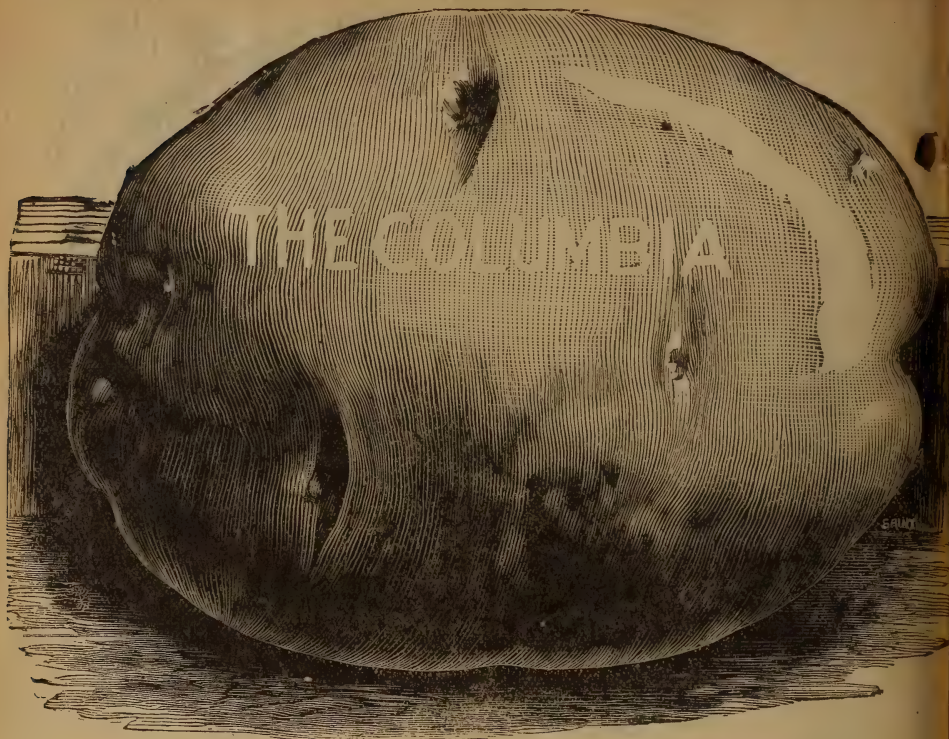
SECOND SIZED SEED POTATOES.

We have a few second grade Potatoes to offer of the Early Minnesota, Early Ohio, and some other varieties. They are just as pure and true to name as our selected stock, from which they are assorted, only are smaller. As long as our stock holds out we quote them at the low price of **75c. per bu., and \$2.25 per bbl.**

COLLECTION NO. 2.

Early Ohio.....5 pecks	} 1 Bbl., 11 Pecks,
Rural New Yorker, 4 pks.	
Freeman2 pecks	

for only \$3.00.



THE COLUMBIA POTATO.

When we first introduced this Potato three years ago, we claimed then that it would be the best main crop Potato in this country. It has since fully proven our claims during the two driest and most unfavorable seasons following the introduction of this variety, when it yielded with us 380 and 270 bushels to the acre respectively in these two years, and last year the yield was enormous owing to a favorable season, more than 400 bushels to the acre. We do not claim 1,000 bushels to the acre, as some dealers in seeds would do if they had this variety, but we just tell you what it does with us by a little careful farming, and you can expect and will have the same results. It is a very strong grower and very hardy; it does not blight, and will grow and produce a crop under the most unfavorable circumstances. We want

every one of our brother farmers to get into the seed of this splendid main crop Potato, and our price this year is certainly low enough so all can order a bushel or barrel of it.

It is medium late in season, and a first-class keeper. It will keep sound and nice until late in spring, and at the time when new Potatoes come in is yet sound and in good condition to eat. It is very smooth, with but few and shallow eyes. The skin is a creamy white color. The flesh is white and cooks very dry and mealy, and is of a fine flavor. The tubers are very uniform in size and shape, with but very few or hardly any small ones, and grow closely together in a hill, and consequently are easily harvested. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.15; bbl., \$2.90.**

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2.

A very distinct variety, and can easily be distinguished among a hundred other varieties. The tubers are large; in fact, there are but very few bushels of small Potatoes in the crop from a whole acre, which yields between 300 and 400 bushels on an average. Although the tubers are large, they are not coarse and rough, as most heavy croppers are, but they are very smooth and of handsome appearance, with but few shallow eyes. In form they are oblong, inclined to be round; skin and flesh are white, and of unsurpassed quality, cooking dry and mealy. It can be grown on very rich ground, and will stand heavy manuring without getting scabby. It is a late variety, although ripening not so very late. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.75.**

POTENTATE.

A very large, smooth Potato, especially valuable for its good cooking and keeping qualities. The tubers are uniform in size and shape, and grow closely together in the hill. **Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.75.**

ABUNDANCE.

This is a medium late Potato, of excellent market shape and appearance. It somewhat resembles the Burbank Seedling in form and appearance, but does not grow quite so long. The skin is firmer than on most sorts, making it a first-class shipper and keeper. It will produce large crops on ordinary soil. It is very hardy, and of strong and vigorous growth. The quality is of the very best, and will compare with the best varieties grown. **Peck, 50c.; ½ bu., 80c.; bu., \$1.50.**

ARTICHOKES.

The Improved White French.

Their wonderful productiveness and the ease with which they can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate them for the first time. They are an excellent food for cattle, sheep, and horses. But their greatest value is for food for hogs. They are the cheapest and healthiest hog food to raise. The hogs save the work of harvesting. Even the labor of feeding is avoided, as the hogs will help themselves. It is best to let the hog root and give him something to root for. Where brood sows have free access to Artichokes, they and their pigs invariably do well. They do not eat their pigs, and do not seem to be "possessed of an evil spirit," as hogs do that are fed on corn the year round, and we have yet to learn of a diseased herd where Artichokes were used freely in fall and spring. To make hog raising profitable, a good pasture sowed down with Grasses, Clovers, or a Clover-Grass Mixture, in connection with a patch of Artichokes, should be supplied, and in this way strong and healthy frames of large porkers can be built up at a very small cost.

They are very easily grown. Select a piece of land where you can allow them to remain, and they need planting but once, and little or no cultivation after the first year. The seed is cut to very small pieces with one eye and planted in rows same as potatoes, about two inches deep, and cultivated the same. They need not be dug in the fall, but can remain in the ground all winter, as freezing solid and thawing out again many times does not hurt them. A couple of weeks after the blossoms fall turn the hogs in and let them root for the tubers, and keep them in during the winter any time the ground is not frozen until they begin to come up. The hogs will have had rooting enough then, and will not injure the pastures.

Artichoke Root.

On good land, with the same culture as Corn, they will produce from 400 to 1,000 bushels per acre, and are used as feed in fall, after planting in spring, producing from four to ten times as much as can be produced of Corn on the same land. Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on one acre of Artichokes from the time the frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again.

Many are afraid of Artichokes, and fear that they will "take the farm." It is easy to get rid of them. Follow with Corn or other hoed crops, or plow under when they have attained the height of one foot. They only grow from the tubers, and at this time the old tubers are decayed and the new ones have not formed.

Price: Peck, 45c.; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.
One barrel is enough to plant one acre.
By mail postpaid: Lb., 30c.; 3 lbs., 80c.

OUR GARDEN SEED DEPARTMENT.

We not only have the largest and most complete stock of **Grass and Field Seeds** for the farm and field, grown by us here in Minnesota for seed, but in the following pages we offer all the good and standard varieties and many novelties in vegetables and garden seeds, and our stock is fully as large and complete as any in the country, and besides is of the best quality. To many our catalogue may not appear so attractive as catalogues with larger pages, more illustrations and elaborate descriptions, which are often overdrawn, but the seeds offered in these large catalogues are certainly not better, and very often much inferior, to those which we offer and which are carefully grown from selected seed stock only. Besides you do not help to pay for the large and costly illustrated catalogues when you order from us, but get the best seeds to be had anywhere at the lowest possible cost.

In making up our catalogue we aim to have everything arranged so it can be easily found, and we do not use any exaggerated illustrations or descriptions; we know you want facts and the truth, and these we aim to give in our illustrations as well as in the descriptions, and the best evidence of how well we have succeeded in this is our ever increasing business and the many letters we receive every year from our well pleased patrons.

Should this not be reason enough for you to send us your orders this year and let us show

what we can do? We are prepared to take care of a larger number of customers than ever before; our crops have been splendid, our seeds were harvested and prepared in the best of condition possible, our prices are right, and we have the room and the facilities to fill all orders promptly. You will not find large cash prizes offered which only one single customer among thousands has a chance to obtain, but all alike have to pay the big prices asked for such seeds for which the prizes are offered. We sell you seeds of the best quality only and at the very lowest prices, and have no discounts or other schemes to attract customers.

Good and quick mail service makes near neighbors of us all. No matter where you live, whether on the Pacific or Atlantic coast or only a few miles or hundred miles from our warehouse, you can obtain our seeds just as easy and with as little trouble as our next door neighbors, who come to our warehouse and personally buy what they need.

Our prices for packets, ounces and quarter-pounds as well as for half pints are quoted free by mail, and at these low prices we deliver them by mail postpaid to your postoffice. **For pounds, if ordered sent by mail, please add eight cents per pound to the low price quoted for pounds** to prepay postage, and for pints and quarts eight and fifteen cents. Please read the notes on nearly every page, where we explained this more fully.

ARTICHOKES.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—Produces large, globular heads, which are cooked the same as Asparagus. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 25c.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS.—See page 39 for full description and price.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Conover's Colossal.—A well tried, standard variety, of large size, quick growth and ex-



Rust Proof Golden Wax Beans.

GERMAN BLACK WAX OR BUTTER BEAN.

This is no doubt the earliest and one of the most productive of all, and is positively proof against rust. Not only is it rust proof, but it possesses the most excellent and most desirable quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, entirely stringless, and of excellent quality and delicious flavor. The pods are large and of a beautiful waxy yellow color. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail. —Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.20, not prepaid. See note on foot of this and on next page.

Davis Wax Bean.

The large Beans are pure white, kidney shaped, excellent for cooking, green or dry. The pods while young are stringless, tender, and of excellent flavor; very long, straight, and uniform in size and shape, and of a clear waxy white color. We can offer this new Bean at a very low price this year.

NOTE.—If pints or quarts are ordered separate to go by mail, please add eight cents per pint and fifteen cents per quart for postage. Pecks and bushels are best sent either by express or freight. Packets and half pints we send prepaid by mail as quoted. Please note the low price of our well-filled large packets, and that our half pints do not cost any more than dealers sell packets for, **which do not contain one-third as much seed.** A half pint is just what you want to plant for a good sized kitchen garden.

cellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 40c.

PALMETTO.—Very early, of large size, even and regular in growth and appearance, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH.

Wax Poddied Varieties.

IMPROVED RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX.—The best general crop bean. Very early, and of excellent quality; pods stringless golden-yellow, very fleshy; can be used either for snaps, green shelled, or when ripe and dried. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail. —Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.10, not prepaid. See note on foot of this and on next page.

WARDWELL'S NEW KIDNEY WAX.—This is one of the earliest, hardest, and most productive of all wax beans. It is almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender (stringless), and of delicate, waxy yellow; quality excellent, of a fine, buttery flavor as snaps and splendid for winter use when dry. A great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c., prepaid. —Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.10, not prepaid. See note on foot of this and on next page.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Pods waxy white, nearly transparent, of fair size, stringless, very tender, and good flavor; seeds white. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c., prepaid. —Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid. See note on foot of this and on next page.



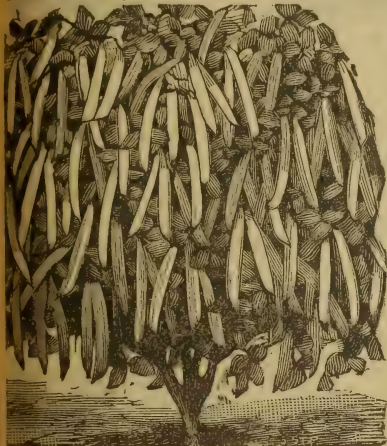
German Black Wax or Butter Bean.

Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12c., prepaid by mail. —Pint, 12c.; qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.40, not prepaid. See note on foot of this and on next page.

EARLY RED VALENTINE.—The pods are very tender, fleshy and brittle. Very profitable for market gardeners on account of its earliness and great productiveness. Pkt., 4c.; pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, 95c., not prepaid. See note below.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—This is the earliest of the green podded Beans, and has all the good qualities of the well known Refugee and the additional advantage of being ready for sale at least ten days earlier. Immense yielder and sure cropper. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, 95c., not prepaid. See note below.

BEST OF ALL.—A new variety which originated in Germany. Pods are about twice as long as of the Red Valentine, very fleshy, tender, stringless, and of excellent flavor. One of the best, or the "best of all," for market or family use. It is very productive. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 12c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid. See note below.



Improved Tree Bean.

ENGLISH, or BROAD Windsor BEANS.—Well known in England, and largely grown there; considered the best for general cultivation.

GOLDEN CLUSTER POLE BEAN.—A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole six to eight feet high. It bears its bright golden yellow pods, in clusters of from three to six, in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by the frost. It snaps easily, is stringless, cooks tender, and is of very delicate flavor. The pods are six to eight inches long. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 10c.; pint, 20c.; qt., 35c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 12c.; qt., 20c., not prepaid. See note below.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOME-STEAD.—The best variety for use in a green state. The pods, which are entirely stringless, are silvery green in color, resembling in this particular the Refugee, and although very large, are tender and melting when cooked. It is enormously productive. Pkt., 5c.; ½ pint, 12c.; pint, 20c.; qt., 40c., prepaid by mail.

CASE KNIFE.—An old and reliable sort, very good as a shell bean; can be grown cheap as a Corn Hill Bean, planted two in a hill

PLEASE NOTE that the prices for Pints, Quarts, Pecks, and Bushels, for Beans quoted above do not include postage (unless it is mentioned) or prepayment of freight or express charges, as they are often ordered together with larger field seed orders, and can be packed together and sent by freight. If pints and quarts are ordered separate to be sent by mail, please add eight cents per pint and fifteen cents per

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Very productive, early, of good quality and a good shell Bean. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00, not prepaid. See note below.

The price on the following three standard varieties of Beans is as follows: Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 8c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 90c.; bu., \$3.00, not prepaid. See note below.

BURLINGAME MEDIUM.—The Beans are pearly white, do not rust, and bring enormous yields; forty bushels to the acre is no uncommon yield. The leading Field Bean in the East.

WHITE MARROWFAT.—A standard variety for field culture. Very early, productive, of excellent quality, either when green or dry.

IMPROVED NAVY, or BOSTON PEA BEAN.—This Bean is very largely grown as a field crop. It is very hardy, ripens early and yields immensely. The Beans are small, white, and of superior quality for baking. They sell well, and are always grown with profit.

IMPROVED TREE BEAN.—This is easily the heaviest yielding Bean known. On one vine have been counted 156 pods, which contained 864 Beans, the product of one single Bean planted. It is a small, very white Bean, resembling the Navy, but cooks in less time and is of better flavor. They should be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, and twenty inches apart in the rows, so they will not crowd each other and to secure the largest yield. Ten to twelve quarts will plant one acre. One of the finest and best varieties for shell Beans. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 8c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 90c.; bu., \$3.00, not prepaid. See note below.

BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA.—The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches in height, yet branching so vigorously that the plants develop into a magnificent circular bush from two to three feet in diameter, each bush bearing from fifty to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large Beans which are of the same large size as the well known large Pole Limas. Pkt 5c.; ½ pint, 15c.; pint, 30c., prepaid by mail.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—A perfect bush, about eighteen inches high, maturing its first Beans two weeks before any Pole Lima, and continuing to bear its load of well filled pods until stopped by frost. The Beans are the size of the Sleva or Small Pole Lima, and of delicious quality. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 10c.; pint, 20c.; qt., 35c., prepaid by mail.

tion. Pkt., 5c.; ½ pint, 15c.; pint, 30c.; qt., 55c., prepaid by mail.

POLE BEANS.

and succeeds well that way. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 12c.; qt., 20c., not prepaid. See note below.

HORTICULTURAL' or SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—An old favorite, excellent as a snap or shell Bean; Beans are large and of fine flavor. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 10c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c., not prepaid. See note below.

TALL GERMAN BLACK WAX.—A very good snap sort, maturing in seventy days from germination; also, excellent for shell Beans. Seeds are glossy black. Pkt., 4c.; ½ pint, 15c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 15c.; qt., 25c., not prepaid. See note below.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—Pods are very long, from seven to eight inches, producing four to seven Beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 12c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 12c.; qt., 23c., not prepaid. See note below.

quart for postage. Pecks and bushels can best be sent by either express or freight. **Packets and half pints we send by mail prepaid** at the prices quoted, and we wish to call your attention to the low price of our well filled large packets, and our half pints do not cost any more than dealers sell packets for, and contain more than three times the quantity of Beans.

TABLE BEETS.

Please note that our prices for pounds are not prepaid, and when pounds are ordered separate, to go by mail, please add eight cents per pound for postage. Packets, ounces, and quarter-pounds we send prepaid by mail to any address. Kindly note our low price for the large and well filled packages.

IMPROVED EARLY EGYPTIAN.—The standard early market sort; bulbs medium sized, of very deep red color and fine quality, tender and sweet, of very quick growth and best for early market. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

EDMAND'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP.—A new and very superior variety. The roots are of very good form, round, with only one single small tap root; top is very small; the flesh is of a deep blood red color and very sweet and tender. It is one of the best for the market gardener and table use. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 38c.

NEW COLUMBIA.—This distinct new Beet is early, of finest quality and great uniformity, both in roots and meat. It is of turnip shape, with smooth, clear skin and deep blood red flesh of finest quality; does not become tough and woody when of large size; tops are small. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

NEW HALF LONG BLOOD.—This is an entirely new variety. In form it is thick at the top and tapers to a point, and is only half as long as the Long Blood. It is always smooth and handsome, and the rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp, and tender, and never becomes woody. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 52c.

ECLIPSE.—The roots are nearly globe shaped and smooth, are of intense blood red flesh and



Improved Early Egyptian Beet.

skin, fine grained, and sweet. Its small top and extreme earliness recommend it to market gardeners. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 38c.

EARLY BASSANO.—Very early; flesh, light color, sweet and tender. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 48c.

LONG BLOOD.—A well-known winter sort, good shape, sweet and tender. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 35c.

SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA KALE extreme earliness recommend it to market gardeners. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 16c.; lb., 50c.

For Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet, see pages 33 and 34.

BROCCOLI.

PURPLE CAPE.—Produces heads very nearly like Cauliflower, but more hardy; heads compact and of a purple color. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.

LARGE WHITE.—Heads compact, large, and white. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A very fine vegetable, allied to the Cabbage family, producing small heads from the side of the stem, resembling small Cabbages, and used in the same manner. Try some of it.

IMPROVED DWARF.—The best variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Very hardy, wintering in open ground; leaves are numerous, curly, bright green; very tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.10.

DWARF PURPLE KALE.—Like the preceding, except the color, which is purple. It is very hardy, and is most tender after being bitten by frost. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 26c.; lb., \$1.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH.—Fine curled leaves. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; lb., \$1.00.

CELERY.

NEW GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—A very popular variety, and one of the most profitable to grow. The growth is compact and vigorous; the ribs are straight, solid, crisp and tender, and of a most delicious flavor. It has the advantage of being self-blanching; without banking up or any covering whatever, even the outer ribs become of a handsome, fresh, yellowish-white color as it approaches maturity. The heart is large, solid, and of a beautiful, rich golden-yellow color. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE PLUME.—A handsome crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. Naturally its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant

and pressing it together with the hands, the work of blanching is completed. It is of very best quality, crisp, solid, and of a rich, nutty flavor. It is the earliest celery in cultivation. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A well known and popular variety. Its handsome color, medium size and fine flavor render it the leading sort both for home and market use. It is one of the best keepers. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.70.

NEW GIANT PASCAL.—The latest and best variety of celery. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness. It branches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

KALAMAZOO CELERY.—A new and distinct variety. It is of a beautiful cream color throughout; of very large size; is of quick growth, stiff, close habit; remarkably solid, thick, and closely set. It is second to none as a keeper and shipper, and its neat and showy appearance make it specially valuable for market. Considered the most solid, crisp-eating, and delicious flavored variety. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.

BOSTON MARKET.—A popular dwarf variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.60.

NEW ROSE.—The Red or Rose Celeries have a superior flavor. The stalks, even if not blanched, are more crisp and tender than any other; very solid, rich, and nutty in flavor, and the best keepers of all. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

OLD CELERY SEED.—Used in flavored soups, pickles, etc. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.

CELERIAC. (Turnip Rooted Celery.)

LARGE ERFURT.—Roots large, smooth, turnip shaped, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.15.

NEW APPLE SHAPED.—Roots large, round, and smooth. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

CABBAGE.

AMERICAN GROWN TESTED SEED.

There is hardly another crop the market gardener or the farmer raises which requires a more careful selection of seed than Cabbage. It is not sufficient that the seed germinates well, but it must be true to name, of uniform type, grown from perfect solid heads, and in a climate specially adapted for producing the best and most solid heads. We have such seed, and know that northern-grown seed can be relied upon to produce sure and solid, fine heads; not like some of the cheap European seed offered by seed dealers generally. We offer not only the best northern-grown seed, which is sure to produce fine and solid heads, but make our prices so low that some may ask how we can do that, and we say the answer lies in the words: "Buy your seeds direct from the growers."



NEW WASHINGTON WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.—First in Head! First in Market!

First in the Hearts of Gardeners. This expresses the qualities of this grand variety. All gardeners are so familiar with the Wakefield Cabbages that description is unnecessary. The engraving shows the character of the **Washington Wakefield**, and it is perhaps sufficient to say that this leads all other strains of this popular variety in **earliness, size of head, and purity of stock.** It grows remarkably uniform, the heads being of very even size and shape. Unequalled for either the market or family garden. **Pkt., 4c.; 3 pkts., 10c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.**

MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST.—Will produce good sized, marketable heads seventy days from sowing the seed. It is conical shaped, and has but very few loose leaves. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85.**

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The standard sort and market gardener's favorite. The heads are very hard, compact, solid, and of conical shape. No other stock is superior to this which we offer, except the **Washington Wakefield.** **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.60.**

EARLY SUMMER (Henderson's).—This superior Cabbage is about double the size of Jersey Wakefield, and ten days later. Having short outer leaves, it can be planted closer than

most sorts. The heads are not liable to burst. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.60.**

ALL HEAD EARLY.—A splendid new Cabbage. Grows to a larger size than any other new early variety, and stands drought remarkably. Heads very solid, flat, and deep, with few loose leaves; very uniform in size and color. If planted late it is an excellent winter Cabbage and a good keeper. **Pkt., 4c.; 3 pkts., 10c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.**

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—Heads pointed, very hard and solid; does well on light soil; is of fine flavor, crisp and tender. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.65.**

FILDERKRAUT.—A great favorite of the Germans. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.65.**

LUXEMBURGER OR HARD HEAD.

It makes a very hard head of good size and extraordinary weight, and is remarkable for its keeping qualities when buried over winter, and will then command the highest price after all the other sorts are gone. One of the most profitable to grow, especially for the market gardener. This variety was first grown by a German gardener near Chicago, and proved so valuable that the seed has frequently been sold at one dollar per ounce, and more when it was scarce, as it always has been in demand by the gardeners who knew of it. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.

BRIDGEPORT DRUMHEAD.—

The largest growers around Chicago will have no other variety, and we formerly supplied many market gardeners while living in Chicago, and some are following us up to Minnesota and send their orders to us. We still have the same fine strain this year, and can again supply our customers. It makes a large, firm, round head, which seldom bursts or rots; is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.

SUREHEAD.—A good main crop variety. Always very sure in growing solid, firm heads of good size, even in the most unfavorable seasons. Very sweet flavored, scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well and is a general favorite with market gardeners and large growers of Cabbage. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85.

NEW 100 WEIGHT.—This is the largest variety of Cabbage known; remarkable for its immense size, firm heart and superior heading



Luxemburger.

properties. Head broad, very large, frequently attaining a diameter of twenty inches and more. As a late, hardy, and productive variety, it has no superior. One of the best for making sauerkraut, and should be extensively grown for field culture. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.

SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD.—Heads very large, extra hard, solid, round, flattened on the top, uniform in size and shape, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds, and always of the finest quality and a sure header. It has a very short stem and grows very compactly, the leaves all turning in to form the head, with very few loose leaves, thus allowing it to be set close together. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.65.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—

A standard variety and among the best for winter use. Our seed of this old and reliable sort will be found as good as any, and equal to (if not better than) high-priced seed with the seed dealer's name prefixed to it. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

—A well known reliable variety. Pkt., 2c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 38c.; lb., 90c.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.

—It is about a week later than the Early Summer, but double the size, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. It is certainly a good Cabbage, and should be included in every order. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85.

AUTUMN KING.—It produces enormous solid heads of that dark shade of green which is most desirable in a Cabbage. A distinctive feature of the Autumn King is the peculiarly crimped leaves, which add to its appearance. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.



New Hundred Weight.

Please note the very low price of our well filled packages; also, on ounces and pounds; and when you consider the quality of seed we handle, will it not be to your advantage to order direct from us this year? We are sure that you will be pleased in the quality as well as quantity. We send packets, ounces and quarter-pound free by mail at the price quoted, and for pounds please add eight cents per pound for postage.

HOLLANDER, or Danish Ball Head.

This is the Cabbage which has so far been imported from Holland and sells at high prices in the Chicago market. It is the hardest heading, finest grained, and best keeper of any Cabbage known. The seed is in great demand by all market gardeners who know of this Cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

NEW LUPTON CABBAGE.—A very good late Cabbage; is always sure to head, and keeps well. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

HARVEST HOME.—The best late Cabbage and noted for its reliability of heading, uniformity of size, and solid heads. No other Cabbage of equal quality will yield as large a weight from a given area as this variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.65.

RED CABBAGES.

EXTRA EARLY DARK RED ERFURT.—The earliest and finest red Cabbage. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD.—Very solid and large heads; round; of a deep red color. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK (Blue).—It forms large and solid heads. The leaves have a bluish tint, hence the name. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85.

SAVOY CABBAGES.

IMPROVED AMERICAN.

—Makes large and solid heads, and is of excellent flavor. It is the best late Savoy. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

EARLY DWARF ULM.

A very good, early variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Improved American Savoy.

CAULIFLOWER.



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOW BALL.—A well known American variety; is very early and reliable in heading. We supply it in original sealed packets; also in bulk. Pkt., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.75.

LARGE ERFURT.—This is a large, strong growing variety, with large white, firm heads. Best for late. Pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; 1 oz., 80c.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—Good for forcing; a standard early variety. Pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.; 1 oz., 90c.

LENORMAND'S SHORT STEM MAMMOTH.—Produces a very close and uniform curd, well protected by leaves; hardy and stands dry weather. Pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.; 1 oz., 90c.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

CURLED GARDEN.—A small salad, much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 38c.

NEW UPLAND CRESS.—A hardy perennial of easy culture in any soil, wet or dry. When once established needs no after-care. In flavor same as water cress. The young, tender leaves can be used nearly the whole year as a salad like lettuce or boiled for greens. It is also claimed to have valuable medicinal qualities as a blood purifier. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.

WATER CRESS.—A hardy perennial, grown in wet places or borders of ponds, streams and

ditches. As a salad it is highly appetizing and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 45c.

CHICORY. (Large Rooted.)

Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use should be roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

CORN SALAD. (Large Round Leaved.)

A small salad used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.

"Linn, Mo., Nov. 27, 1896.
"Garden seeds ordered from you always gave the best results, and I am more convinced than ever that northern-grown seeds are better than others.
W. H. Franken."

"Siloam, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1896.

"I never had seeds do better. My Sweet Corn and early Peas were fully a week earlier than my neighbors'. The Squash, Onions, Cucumbers, etc., did equally well. J. F. Phillips."

"Jacksonville, Ill.
"I was well pleased with your seeds; they not only grow well but produce more than other seeds, and I have bought many seeds already from different seedsmen, which, if they grew, produced weak and tender plants and a poor yield, and are mostly mixed, while your seeds produce strong and robust plants and yield more than double what others will, and are pure and not mixed. Yours, Nic. Buercke."

CUCUMBER.

We send packets, ounces and quarter pounds prepaid by mail to any address at the low price quoted. If pounds are ordered to be sent by mail, please add eight cents per pound for postage to the pound price quoted.

Please note our very low prices for our large and well filled packages and ounces. Our stocks are of the very best only, and pure and true.

GIANT PERA.—A very large and most prolific variety; from eighteen to twenty-two inches long, and uniformly grows very smooth and straight. The skin is a beautiful medium green, perfectly smooth, and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe. They are very thick through, perfectly round, full at the blossom end, and of equal diameter throughout, except that they taper a little at the stem end. The green Cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage, the flesh is **entirely white, very clear, peculiarly crisp, tender and brittle, with very few seeds**, and free from the obnoxious "green cucumber taste." The seed cavity is remarkably small, and the seeds are so slow to form that even large cucumbers, twelve to fifteen inches in length and three inches in diameter, are still equally as firm and crisp as smaller specimens, the seeds being yet almost unformed. A matured Giant Pera eighteen to twenty-two inches long will hardly give as much seed as a small, short, green Cucumber. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 22c.; lb., 68c.**

GIANT WHITE.—This grows from twelve to sixteen inches long, and the fruit is always of a pure waxy white, very uniform, straight, and perfectly smooth. The flesh is very solid, pure white, with few seeds, crisp and of most superior flavor. Very useful for slicing, and for exhibition nothing will attract so much attention. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 22c.; lb., 68c.**

WHITE PEARL.—In habit of growth it is entirely distinct, setting the Cucumbers very close around the stem, and maturing these early; then afterward the vines continue to run and bear freely throughout the season. The Cucumbers grow so thickly together that they actually lie piled one upon the other. The skin is very smooth and entirely free from spines. In color they are a beautiful pearly white; even the young fruit is of a very light color, nearly as pure white as when ready for use. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 35c.; lb., 95c.**

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.—Very prolific, medium size, always straight, smooth and handsome. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender; good for early forcing, and for pickles or slicing it is unsurpassed. **Pkt., 2c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 46c.**

COOL AND CRISP.—Extra early, very prolific, and bears the whole season. At the pickling stage the Cucumbers are straight, long, even and slim, of very dark or almost black color. The peculiar features are the knobs or protuberances upon which the spines are placed, giving the Cucumber an attractive appearance. While primarily a pickling variety, it is also most useful for slicing, the Cucumbers when fully matured being of good size and very tender and crisp. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 22c.; lb., 68c.**

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.—The old standard variety, none better or more generally and favorably known. Color deep green; shape uniform, somewhat tapering at both ends. Quality is excellent, crisp, and tender. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 48c.**

EARLY FRAME.—Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. **Pkt., 2c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.**



Chicago Pickle Cucumber.

CHICAGO PICKLING CUCUMBER.—The leading variety which is used almost exclusively by the large factories in Chicago, and it is undoubtedly the **best cucumber for pickles**. The past summer we spent considerable time in selecting and thereby improving our strain, and we now believe that it is the best which can be obtained. The fruit is of medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines; color deep green. Fruit begins to set quite early, and it is enormously productive, yielding between 200 and 400 bushels per acre. One ounce of seed is sufficient to supply a family with pickles. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 52c.** Please write for prices on orders for more than a pound and large quantities.

BOSTON PICKLING.—Largely grown by market gardeners for both pickling and as a table variety. It is early, very prolific, and a great favorite in Eastern markets as a choice pickling sort. **Pkt., 2c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.** Please write for prices on orders for more than a pound and large quantities.

NEW SIBERIAN.—A remarkable early variety which produces fruit five inches long, in the open ground, from seed, in fifty-five days. A surprise for market gardeners and truckers who have grown the Early Russian so far for earliest. The size is just right. It is a splendid free bearer, fruit straight and smooth, flesh tender and crisp. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 58c.**

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Forms fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; about twelve inches long, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. The young fruit is well shaped for pickles, both sour and sweet. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 48c.**

Our three-cent packets are larger than the packets sold by dealers for five cents and contain more and better seed. Our old customers everywhere write us so, and we here call attention to a few of their letters, printed on a separate sheet, and inserted in this catalogue

The prices quoted for packets and half pints are prepaid by mail, and the prices for pints, quarts, pecks, and bushels are not prepaid, while they are often ordered together with larger field seed orders, and can be packed together. If pints or quarts are ordered sent by mail, please add five cents per pint and ten cents per quart for postage to the price quoted.

Please note our low prices for large and well-filled packets.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—The sweetest and most tender of all the Sweet Corns, and the finest for the private table. The ears average eight to ten inches in length, the cob is unusually small, and the pearly white kernels very long, as shown in the illustration. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are inclosed in a heavy husk, and in this way are kept in the milk several days longer than other varieties. It produces three and four ears to a stalk, all the average size, and well filled from end to end with plump and fully developed kernels. Although being the most productive variety, its greatest merit is the delicious quality, as it, without doubt, is the sweetest and most tender Sweet Corn grown. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 9c.; pint, 16c.; quart, 30c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 10c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 70c.; bu., \$2.45, not prepaid.

FIRST OF ALL.—Numerous tests and experiments proved this variety to be a full week earlier than the Early Cory, which is an important consideration in getting early Corn on the market, besides the ears are larger than other extra early varieties. Ears average about eight inches in length and are well filled from end to end; sweet and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 9c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 9c.; quart, 16c.; peck, 70c.; bu., \$2.00, not prepaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—The Standard Early Sweet Corn. Ears eight-rowed; good size; kernels broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 55c.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

EARLY WHITE CORY.—A greatly improved variety from the old and well known Cory; has white cobs and white kernels, and is fully as early, having produced ears in fifty-two days from planting. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.90, not prepaid.

EARLY CROSBY.—Early, and a great favorite. Rather small ears, but productive, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 55c.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

OLD COLONY.—A remarkably productive medium early variety, usually bearing two or three very large ears with sixteen to twenty irregular rows of very deep grains on a white cob of a quality and sweetness not excelled. A great

☞ Please note that we send large and well-filled packages for only three cents, which contain more seed than packets for which others dealers ask eight or ten cents for their packages. We send you one-half pint, or more than three times the quantity of seed which their packets contain, for only seven or eight cents. Please bear this in mind when making up your order, as you want at least a half pint of seed for a good sized garden. Also, note our low prices on the other varieties of seed, and remember by buying direct from the growers you can obtain the best and cheapest seeds.

For sweet Fodder Corn and other varieties of Field Corn see Farm Seed Department.

POP CORN.

Nothing will please the boys better than to supply them with some Pop Corn for seed and give them a little piece of ground to grow a supply for winter use. Do not forget to include at least a package in your order this year.

WHITE RICE.—The most widely known variety, very popular for parching. Is very productive, early, and is very sweet and tender when popped. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c., prepaid by mail.

NEW RED RICE.—The stalks are four to six feet high and average three to four ears

favorite for canning on account of the long kernels. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.90, not prepaid.

BLACK MEXICAN.—Although the ripe grain is black or bluish black, the Corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness, and is the sweetest and most sugary of all kinds; highly prized for table use. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 55c.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This is more largely planted than any other variety, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use; very productive. The ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state and in edible condition than any other. Our stock is very carefully grown and selected, and we can recommend it to canners and market gardeners. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.60, not prepaid.

GOLD COIN.—Very productive; stalks six to eight feet high with two or three very large ears well filled with deep, large golden-yellow kernels. In some places grown largely for canning, and ripens about the same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7c., prepaid by mail.—Pint, 8c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

each, which are from five to six inches long, and crowded with handsome, large, rice-shaped kernels of a deep claret or dark red color. For beauty, earliness, productiveness, crispness and tenderness it cannot be equalled. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c., prepaid.

CARROTS.

We send packets, ounces, and quarter pounds prepaid by mail to any address at the low price quoted. If pounds are ordered to be sent by mail, please add eight cents per pound for postage to the pound price quoted.

We wish to call your attention to the very low prices for our large and well filled packages, and our prices on larger quantities are correspondingly low. Nowhere can you buy better seed, and at no other place can you buy good seeds for so little money as we ask.

IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG.

Largely grown and considered the best variety for general crop, and a first-class Carrot for all kinds of soil. It is of a rich, dark orange color, grows to good and large size, is smooth and very handsome. It is claimed that this variety will yield the greatest bulk with the smallest length of root of any now grown. It generally grows with a stump root, is quite easily harvested and a good keeper. It is excellent for table use and owing to its productiveness is also largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 52c.



Improved Danvers Half Long.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING.—The earliest variety, and very valuable for forcing. It makes a small almost globe-shaped root, of orange red color, and is of excellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 55c.

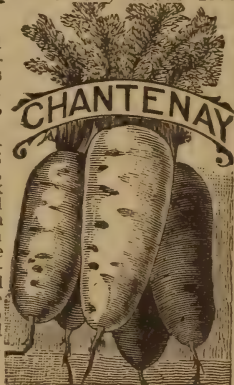
EARLY SCARLET or SHORT HORN.—One of the most popular varieties grown; color, deep orange; stump rooted, about four



French Forcing.

inches long; early and one of the best for table use. Early Carrots pay. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

CHANTENAY.—A first-class table variety; stump rooted, smooth, and about five to six inches long and broad shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early with small tops, and will give great satisfaction to both the market and private gardener. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 22c.; lb., 70c.



Ox Heart or Guerande.

OX HEART or GUERANDE.—A thick Carrot, five or six inches long and often three or four inches in diameter, and short, stump rooted. It is of very fine quality for table use, very tender and of good flavor. Where other sorts require digging, Ox Heart can be easily pulled. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

LONG RED ALTRINGHAM.—A well known standard sort. Roots are of large size, bright color, smooth, fine grained and superior quality. The yield is very large, especially on light, deep soil. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 52c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Similar to the Altringham but the roots are of a dark orange color and grow to large size. It is suitable for the table and the main field crop. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 52c.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

Please see page 35 for description and prices of the best Carrots for Field culture and Stock.

Please notice that we sell our large and well-filled packages for only three cents, while many charge five cents and ten cents for no larger packets. We sell ounces for less than others charge for packages that do not contain one-third as much seed. All this will be found to make quite a difference in making out your order.



ENDIVE.

Sow seed from middle of June to last of August. When the plants are full grown, tie all the outside leaves together over the heart, to blanch the inner leaves, which will take about a

week. Never tie up when the leaves are wet, as they will then decay. This is one of the most refreshing and attractive of all autumn and winter salads.

GREEN CURLED, WINTER.—Very hardy and ornamental, with curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white and crisp and are very tender. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

GREEN CURLED, SUMMER.—A fine market sort for early use. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

MOSS CURLED.—Beautiful curled, tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE CURLED.—Large leaves, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

EGG PLANT.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.—The leading market variety, and one of the best varieties in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality; fruit very large, oval, deep purple; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 6c.; oz., 32c.; ¼ lb., \$1.15.

BLACK PEKIN.—Shape nearly round, of largest size, skin jet black, glossy and smooth; flesh white, very solid, fine grained, and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 6c.; oz., 32c.; ¼ lb., \$1.15.

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the onion family. It is largely used in the south of Europe, where it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs, called "cloves," which are planted in the spring. Bulbs, lb., 48c.; ¼ lb., 18c.



Nest Egg Gourde.

GOURDS.

SUGAR TROUGH.—They grow to hold from four to ten gallons each; have thick, hard shells, are very light, but durable. They are useful for many purposes. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.

DIPPER GOURD.—Very useful for many purposes; holding about a quart; with a long handle. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.

NEST EGG.—Very ornamental and useful for nest eggs. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.

HERCULES CLUB.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 24c.

APPLE SHAPED.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 24c.

PEAR SHAPED.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 24c.

KOHLRABI.



EARLY ERFURT.—Excellent for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender; leaves very short. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—White; tender. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Early Erfurt. \$1.50.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—An excellent sort. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.

LENTILS.

Largely used in Oriental countries, and is one of their principal articles of diet. It was from these that the dish of pottage was made for which Esau sold his birthright to Jacob in Bible times, and many will be interested in them for that reason. They are in growth similar to Peas, and may be used any way that you would use shell Beans, and they also make an excellent soup. Sow and cultivate same as garden Peas, and thresh out in the fall. Large pkt., 5c.; lb., 28c. Prepaid by mail: lb., 20c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50, not prepaid.

LEEK.



MUSSELBURG.—This variety grows to extra large size, and is very hardy. The leaves are large and broad; the edible stem grows to large size, and is of mild flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 18c.; ¼ lb., 58c.

LONDON FLAG.—Large, with broad leaves. An excellent large growing variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

Musselburg Leek. ¼ lb., 50c.

MUSTARD.

WHITE.—Grown for salads. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 12c.; lb., 45c.

BROWN, or BLACK.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 30c.

NEW CHINESE.—Leaves twice the size of the white; more succulent; flavor sweet and pungent; excellent for greens or salads. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 65c.

NASTURTIUM—INDIAN CRESS.

TALL.—The seeds while young are used for pickles; also, highly ornamental as a flowering plant. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 30c.

DWARF.—Beautiful colored flowers. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 30c.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

DWARF GREEN.—The pods when young are used in soups. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 22c.

LONG GREEN.—A tall, late variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 22c.

VELVET POD.—The pods are round and smooth and much longer than other varieties; never prickly and very prolific. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c.

LETTUCE.

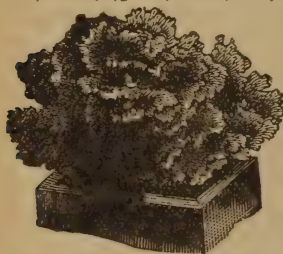
**Grand Rapids Forcing.**

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING.—The best sort to grow for early market and for shipping. It is of handsome appearance, crisp and tender; a strong grower, not apt to rot, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than other varieties. It requires but little care and stands neglect of watering or ventilation, and grows more weight in the same space. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., \$1.00.**

CHICAGO FORCING.—The best variety for forcing, or greenhouse culture. It is of rapid growth, excellent flavor, crisp and tender. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., 95c.**

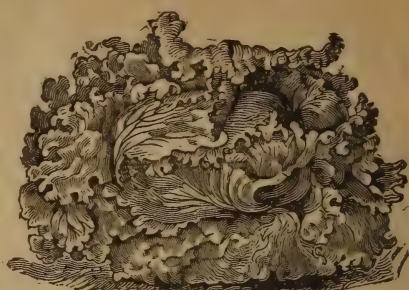
**New Buttercup.**

NEW BUTTERCUP.—This new and valuable variety originated in Germany. It is a head or Cabbage Lettuce; very early; forming large, solid heads, with delicate golden yellow foliage. It is very crisp, tender, and excellent in flavor. It is long standing, remaining fit for eating longer than any other variety. Also valuable for forcing, or early spring crop. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.**

**Black Seeded Simpson.**

oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., 95c.

BLACK SEED-ED SIMPSON.—This is one of the most popular varieties. It forms a large, loose head of yellowish green color; the leaves are large, thin, very tender, and of good quality. One of the best sorts for the frame or hot-house, as well as for outdoor planting. **Pkt., 3c.;**

**Improved Hanson.**

IMPROVED HANSON.—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling a cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender; heads green outside and white within. Very good for outside culture, and one of the best sorts to resist heat. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.**

NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE.—One of the very best head or Cabbage varieties. The heads are so compact and solid that they seldom go to seed. The inside is thoroughly blanched, and of the finest flavor. During the hottest and driest weather it remains crisp and tender. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.**



BLOND BLOCKHEAD, SUNSET, or BLONDE BEAUTY.—A new head Lettuce of excellent quality and beautiful appearance. It forms large, solid heads of a rich golden yellow; is an excellent keeper after being cut, making it desirable for shipping. Is tender, crisp, sweet, and juicy when many sorts have become bitter. It resists heat to a remarkable degree, and stands a long time before going to seed. We can recommend it for both the home garden and market gardeners. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.**

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—The earliest variety; does not form any heads, but the leaves are exceptionally tender, crisp, and well flavored, and ready for the table long before any other varieties. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.**

BROWN DUTCH.—A well known favorite variety. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.**

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—By careful selection this has been so improved that it produces Melons fully ten days earlier than the old and well known Hackensack, and retains all of its former excellence. Several years' trial has proven it to be the best, hardiest, and most prolific **as well as the earliest** of all the netted Melons. They weigh from four to six pounds each, and are of delicious flavor. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 20.; lb., 55c.** Write for prices on five and ten pound lots.

EMERALD GEM.—New, entirely distinct, extra early, and prolific. No other Melon in cultivation is of such rich flavor. The skin, while ribbed, is generally smooth, and of a very deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other Melon of same size, is of a beautiful salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, and the Melons mature extremely early and are uniformly of the most superb quality, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The Melons weigh from one and one-half to two pounds each, and we cannot too strongly recommend it. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 20.; lb., 55c.**

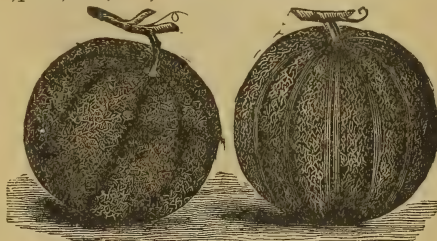


Extra Early Hackensack.

DELMONICO.—A new oval-shaped Muskmelon of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange pink flesh, and is pronounced to be a Melon **par excellence**. We offer the Delmonico with full assurance that it will be found a most delicious variety. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 50c.**

OSAGE.—Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the Melon lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within an eighth of an inch of the surface; flesh of a rich salmon color. The shape is pointed oval, medium sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat; few Melons equal it in this respect. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 50c.**

NETTED GEM.—Golden Gem, or Golden Jenny.—Very early and prolific, quite uniform in size and shape, weighing from one and one-



Emerald Gem.

quarter to two pounds; skin green, thickly netted; flesh very thick, of a light green color, of very superior quality, rich and sugary. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 50c.**

WATERMELONS.

RUBY GOLD.—A new Melon of great beauty and excellence, of large size; forty pounds or more in weight. A prominent characteristic is its unapproachable beauty of flesh. A Melon cut crosswise presents a striking and unique appearance. A red star with many rays, some of them reaching nearly to the rind, ending in a curve, set in a beautiful golden ground, surrounded with a thin, white rind. Added to its great beauty, it is the juiciest of all Melons, and of delicate flavor. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.** Write for prices on five and ten pound orders.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—One of the very best Melons for home use or market. In form it is quite long, of good size, weighing forty to sixty pounds; skin dark green, striped and marbled with light green; flesh very firm, solid and never mealy, very fine sugary flavor. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.**

CUBAN QUEEN.—This is a large variety, often weighing eighty pounds and upwards. The rind is marked with regular stripes of light and dark green. It is very showy and of good quality. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 50c.**

THE DIXIE.—This new Watermelon has excellent merits, and we can recommend it as the **best shipping** Melon grown, being even larger, earlier, and far more productive than Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best Melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance, while its eating qualities are unexcelled. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 55c.**

STOKES' EXTRA EARLY.—"The earliest of all."—Nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. Flesh very solid, deep scarlet, and not excelled in its delicious sugary flavor. Seeds very small, wonderfully productive, for family use unsurpassed. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.**



MOUNTAIN SWEET.—The Melons are oblong, dark green; rind is thin, flesh red, solid and sweet. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 52c.**

PEARLESS, or ICE CREAM.—An excellent one for home use, medium size, oblong, light green skin; with very sweet, melting, deliciously flavored crimson flesh; seeds white. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 16c.; lb., 52c.**

KOLB'S GEM.—Melon dealers say that as a shipping Melon it has hardly an equal. It is an early variety that is largely grown, particularly in the South, for shipment to the Northern markets. The fruit is nearly round, dark green, marbled with lighter shades. The Melons average from thirty to fifty pounds in weight. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 14c.; lb., 45c.**

CITRON for preserving.—A round, handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.**



Market gardeners and farmers growing Onions for market are almost discouraged at the very low prices for which their product has been selling during the past few years. But it seems that there will be money in Onions again in the future. Owing to the better prices for which wheat, etc., is selling, many will turn their attention to growing something else. It looks to us that those who plant Onions this year will do well. It should be remembered that none of the surplus Onions can be relied over to influence prices another year. To have a good crop of Onions, the quality of the seed is of the utmost importance. Not only must the seed germinate well, but it must have been grown with the greatest of care, from sound, well developed bulbs of the true varieties, in order to produce good marketable Onions and no scallions, or "stiff necks." Our seed is all grown from hand-sorted, well developed bulbs, and our seed being northern grown besides, makes our Onion seed superior to anything on the market. We have found that the Onions grown from our Minnesota-grown seed are more solid and keep better, and many of our customers in writing to us say this, and mention that they are superior to Onions grown even from Wisconsin seed or Eastern and Southern seed. Although our seed is worth more, we made our prices so low that good new crop seed cannot be bought cheaper.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

The Yellow Danvers Onion is known everywhere as a heavy yielder, and as being of superior quality. They are good keepers, are superior for shipping, and sell rapidly in any market. The Onions from which our seed is grown are carefully selected, and none but bulbs of good size are planted, and these will produce good and large heads, filled with plump and heavy seed, grown in our superior climate. We are sure that our stock will please everyone, and as we can make our prices very low, our northern-grown seed should be more largely planted. **Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., 80c. By express or freight not prepaid: Lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

CHEAP ONION SEED.

Enormous quantities of old Onion seed were carried over, and a large part of this is "bankrupt stock" which has been thrown on the market during the past year. It may be well to caution all growers against "cheap seed," as this old seed will seek a market at any price,

but it is too dear to plant even as a gift, when you consider that the success of your crop depends upon good seed. Why not, then, plant the best and northern-grown seed only, when you can buy it at such low prices from us?

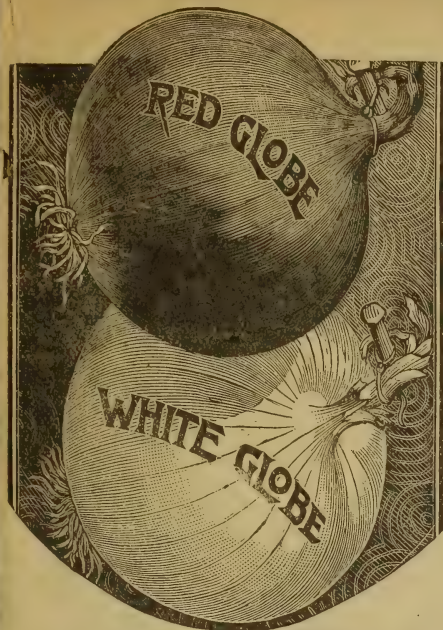
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

A favorite standard variety and the most profitable **Red Onion** for the market gardener or farmer. It is a heavy yielder, and an average crop is from 600 to 800 bushels, while on good ground with good cultivation over 1,000 bushels per acre can be grown. The bulbs are of large size, weighing from one to two pounds apiece; form round, somewhat flattened; skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, moderately fine-grained and stronger in flavor than the yellow or white Onions. It is the best keeper. Our seed is all grown from carefully selected and hand-sorted bulbs, and grown here by us in Minnesota. There is no better seed offered, and our prices are so low that everyone can afford to plant our choice northern-grown seed. **Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., 83c.—By express or freight, not prepaid: Lb., 75c.; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**



Large Red Wethersfield.

**Buy Your
Seeds Direct
From the
Growers**



EARLY RED GLOBE.

Very early and a great favorite in the best Onion seed districts. The Onions are of fine shape; beautiful, rich red color; mature quickly from seed, ripen early and at a time when Onions bring a good price, and are therefore very profitable to grow. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pkt., 3c.; oz., 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 32c.; lb., 90c. **By express or freight:** Lb., 80c.; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

WHITE GLOBE.

A large, globe-shaped Onion, firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor and good-keeping qualities. This is one of the handsomest Onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin, and always commands the highest market price. Our seed is grown from the nicest and largest Onions, and will be found ripening early and evenly. We have found these White Globe Onions the best keepers of any. When kept in the cellar along with other varieties, none were so nice and sound in the spring as the White Globe. We can make a very low price on our superior strain of this splendid Onion. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.58. **By express or freight:** Lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.25.

YELLOW STRASBURG.

This variety is largely grown for sets. It is later, more flat and larger than the Yellow Danvers. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 26c.; lb., 73c. **By express or freight:** Lb., 65c.; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT.

A very rapid grower and good keeper. Where seasons are short this is the best Onion to grow. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 78c. **By express or freight:** Lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Please note our very low prices on these two varieties of Onions; but we must reserve the

right to decline late orders, or if our stock should run low. We would advise our customers to order as early as possible and get the benefit of our low prices on our choice northern-grown seed.

ONION SETS.

Although Onions are grown cheapest from the black seed, a great many of our customers want green onions only for early spring use, and these are best obtained by planting the sets. A quart or two is sufficient for a family garden.



White Multiplier.

WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION SETS.

These are the best sets to plant, either for bunching green or to let get ripe to be used for pickling Onions, as they are of the right size and pure silvery white color. They are very productive, producing as many as twenty bulbs in a single cluster from a single bulb planted. Among the other good qualities may be mentioned the extreme earliness, being ready for market three to four weeks ahead of others, and their great keeping qualities. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c.—**Not prepaid:** Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 50c.; peck, 85c.

YELLOW MULTIPLIER.

We prefer these to any other Onions on account of their earliness, mildness and pleasant flavor. They can be grown very economically everywhere; they are fully ripe and can be harvested the latter part of June, and the large bulbs are then best sorted out for using, and they will keep remarkably well. They are very productive, five to fifteen bulbs growing from one small bulb set out. **Price postpaid by mail:** Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c. **Not prepaid:** Pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 45c.; peck, 75c.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c., prepaid by mail. **Not prepaid—**pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, 85c.

RED BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c., prepaid by mail. **Not prepaid—**pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, 85c.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c., prepaid by mail. **Not prepaid—**pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

RED TOP SETS. Pint, 15c.; qt., 30c.; prepaid by mail. **Not prepaid—**pint, 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

ITALIAN ONIONS.

They are very popular, owing to their mild flavor. They grow rapidly, and some varieties produce bulbs weighing two to five pounds each in the fall from the black seed sown in the spring. They succeed well everywhere.

PRIZE-TAKER.

This Onion is very closely related to the Spanish King, but is really an improvement on that favorite sort, owing to its careful selection and growth in this country, which has resulted in increased size as well as greater solidity. It has proved to be an excellent keeper, being of finest flavor and enormous size. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of a clean bright straw color. The necks are very small, and the Onions always ripen up hard, and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market, while the pure white flesh is fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring twelve to sixteen inches in circumference, and Onions weighing from four to six pounds each have been grown from the seed the first year. **Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75. Not prepaid: Lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00.**

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.

In appearance this is the most striking Onion grown. The bulbs are of attractive form, flattened but thick through. The average diameter is from five to seven and one-half inches, making the circumference from fifteen to twenty-two inches; single bulbs weighing from two and one-half to five pounds each. The skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snowy white and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple. It matures early and is of uniformly large size and fine shape. These qualities make it the best for exhibition at fairs, while for the home table it is unsurpassed. **Price postpaid by mail: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75. Not prepaid: Lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00.**

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVERSKIN.—Very popular on account of its earliness and mild flavor. Is largely used for growing sets



and pickles, but produces fine Onions from the seed. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.15.**

EXTRA EARLY PEARL.—Pearly white, very early, of a nice medium size and sweet table quality. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.15.**

GIANT BROWN ROCCA.—A fine globe-shaped Onion of very mild and delicate flavor, growing to immense size, weighing often three pounds each. Skin is light brown; a good keeper. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.**

NEW QUEEN.—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavor; the bulbs are small and pure white. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.**

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA.—This is the very earliest Onion grown, being fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen. They are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and ¾ of an inch in thickness, with finely formed bulbs. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulb, leaving the neatest and most handsome little Onion imaginable. Its earliness and fine quality will recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets, and it is without a rival for pickles. **Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.15.**

Wales, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1896.


Dear Sirs: From one package seed of your Silver King Onions I raised 4 bushels, and some were as large around as a tea saucer. But the Prize Taker takes the cake; had 3½ bushels from one paper of seed, and they weighed nearly all 3 pounds apiece. All the other seeds were very fine also, and everybody praised our garden.

HIRAM BUSH.



PEAS.

Our prices for pints, quarts, peck and bushel are not prepaid, as they are often ordered with large orders for farm seeds and are then packed together and sent by cheap freight. When pints and quarts are ordered to be sent by mail please add eight cents for postage to the price of a

pint and fifteen cents for postage to the price of a quart.  Note our very low prices for our large packets and half pints which we send prepaid by mail. Our half pints cost less and contain three times as much seed as others will ask you for their packages.



*-AMERICAN WONDER-PEA

AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the best and most largely grown varieties and a great favorite everywhere. It grows only eight to ten inches high; Peas are large, green, wrinkled and fine flavored. It is very early and ripens in from forty to forty-five days; it needs no brushing and is very productive. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.45; bu., \$4.90, not prepaid.

FIRST AND BEST.—This is the Standard Extra Early Pea, and a great favorite with market gardeners. It grows very vigorous and ripens very early and ahead of any other, and is best of all in quality. It grows about twenty to twenty-four inches in height; pods are long and well filled and very productive. Peas are of good size and of fine quality. They ripen so well together that nearly the whole crop can be taken at two pickings. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 18c.; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75, not prepaid.

ALASKA.—This extra early blue Pea is a great favorite for market as well as for home use. Vines are very stout, about twenty inches in height, loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue Peas, much sweeter than any of the white sorts. It is so uniform in ripening, that nearly the whole crop can be taken at the first picking. It is one of the most desirable extra early Peas for market gardening. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.35; bu., \$4.25, not prepaid.

LITTLE GEM.—It is a great favorite for its earliness, fine quality and productiveness; it grows about twelve to fourteen inches high, needs no brush. Peas are green, wrinkled, large, productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 9c., prepaid by mail; pt., 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 90c., not prepaid.

SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

ABUNDANCE.—A good second early variety, growing about fifteen to eighteen inches high. It is remarkable for its branching habit, forming large bushes, which are loaded with long pods, full of large wrinkled Peas of the best quality; one of the most productive of all Peas and the best of its season. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.45, not prepaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—One of the very best in every respect of the older late varieties. It is very productive, and the Peas are of a delicious flavor. Height, four to five feet; Peas, green, wrinkled, and very large. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, \$1.00, not prepaid.

EVERBEARING.—Grows from one and one-half to two feet high, of branching habit. Pods are three to four inches long, containing from six to eight large wrinkled Peas. It produces new blossoms after repeated pickings, continuing remarkable in bearing. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 18c.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid.


BLUE PETER.—Grows about twelve inches high, needs no brushing, very productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 4c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.30, not prepaid.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—An old and popular Pea, extensively grown for market. Grows three to four feet high; pods very large and full, yielding immense crops. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 8c., prepaid by mail; pt., 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 70c., not prepaid.

Abundance.
WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pods large, round, light colored and well filled; very productive; three to four feet high. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 8c., prepaid by mail; pt., 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 70c., not prepaid.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR.—Has edible pods, is early and productive. Pods are broad, flat

and crooked, and are cooked when young the same as string beans; they are very sweet, tender and delicious. Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 10c.; qt., 20c., not prepaid.

 **FOR FIELD PEAS, SEE FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT.**

PEAS—Continued.

TELEPHONE.—The best main crop variety; height, four feet; seeds large, green, wrinkled; enormously productive and of the very best quality. It is a strong grower, averaging eighteen pods to the stalk. The pods are of the largest size and contain from six to eight large Peas. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pt., 10c., prepaid by mail; pt., 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck, \$1.00, not prepaid.

PARSNIPS.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY.—Has a very smooth skin; is a great cropper; the flesh is fine grained, tender and sugary; considered the best Parsnip for general cultivation. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 12c.; lb., 45c.

HOLLOW CROWN or LONG SMOOTH.—Smooth and large, tender, sugary; one of the best. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 12c.; lb., 45c.

STUDENT.—A good half-long variety, smooth, sweet and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 12c.; lb., 45c.

RHUBARB. (Pie Plant.)

LINNAEUS.—The best in cultivation. Early, large, very tender, and free from the tough, stringy skin of other varieties. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 35c.

VICTORIA.—Grows much larger than the above; it may sell better in market, but is not as good for home use. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 35c.

PUMPKIN.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.—The king of all and Big Show Pumpkin. It exceeds all in size and weighs about 200 pounds. Some specimens have been grown to weigh 300 pounds. It has a salmon colored skin, flesh bright yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality, a splendid keeper. Its greatest value besides for feeding stock, is to have the biggest pumpkin for your fair, and if you wish to astonish

your neighbors and win first premium at county or state fair, do not fail to include a package of the King of the Mammoth Pumpkins in your order. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

NEGRO, BLACK SUGAR, or NANTUCKET PIE PUMPKIN.—Oblong or bell-shaped, ribbed; outer color of skin very dark green, almost black. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

QUAKER PIE.—A very distinct variety, oval in shape, of a creamy color inside and out; the flesh is fine-grained and rich flavored and makes superior pies. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

JAPANESE PIE.—The flesh is very thick, solid, unusually fine grained, dry and sweet. It ripens early and keeps well. The seeds are curiously marked. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—Of medium size, pear-shaped, slightly ribbed; color of skin and flesh creamy white; flesh thick, very fine grained, dry and of most excellent flavor. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 32c.; lb., \$1.00.

CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN.—One of the best for field culture. Pkt., 2c.; oz., 6c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; bu (by freight), \$3.65.

MAMMOTH RED ETAMPES.—Skin is smooth, bright, glossy red; flesh deep orange, very thin, and of superior quality; matures

early and attains an immense size. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.



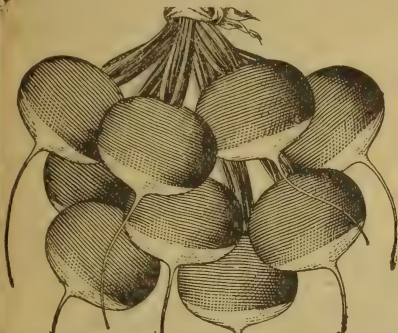
King of the Mammoths.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin

RADISHES.

For the market gardener this is one of the most profitable crops to grow and for the home garden it also is a very important crop; nothing will taste so nice as the Radishes grown in your own garden and put fresh from there on the table. They are very easily grown. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; nine to ten pounds for an acre.



White Tipped Early Scarlet Globe.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—One of the best for forcing. It is of a beautiful oval shape, and deep scarlet color. Is of very quick growth; for

OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET.—The best market gardeners' variety for early forcing and outdoor planting. It is very even, smooth, and of a rich, deep scarlet color; flesh is crisp and tender. It is very early and the crisp tender little radishes are ready to pull in about twenty days. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 50c.

LADY FINGER OR WHITE VIENNA.—This is of remarkably quick growth; pure white, both skin and flesh; crisp, mild and tender. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

WHITE STUTTGART.—Both flesh and skin pure white; grows to a very large size; flesh firm, brittle and of good flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 55c.

LONG SCARLET WHITE TIPPED.—Very early and attractive, long, and one of the brightest scarlet, while the tails are tipped white. Of the very best flavor and quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 55c.

WHITE STRASSBURG.—A white variety, large and showy. The roots are of handsome, oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and holds its table qualities well, even when the roots are large and old. A very good summer variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 55c.

CHARTIER.—They are quite early, large, long, holding their size nearly to the tip, of great beauty and very attractive, of a bright crimson rose color about two-thirds of the length, then shading through pink to a pure waxy white at the tip. They are of quick growth, very tender, and remain of good quality for table use a very long time without becoming pithy and unfit for use. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 55c.

MIXED RADISHES.—This is a mixture of summer varieties well calculated for family use; the advantage being that one sowing out of the same package will produce early, medium and late Radishes, both long and turnip shaped. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

WINTER RADISHES.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH.—Grows very large, about one foot long and two or three inches through; skin and flesh pure white, solid, tender and crisp, and keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.

Please note our low prices for our large packets and quarter pounds, which are prepaid or free by mail. If pounds are ordered sent by mail, then add eight cents per pound for postage to the pound price.

WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—

A very good forcing Radish, being of extremely quick growth, maturing in about three weeks. It is of very attractive appearance, being of a bright scarlet with a white tip; very tender and crisp, superior flavor. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.

EARLIEST ERFURT.—It is a well known fact that the market gardener who brings the first vegetables to market makes the most money out of them, and this is especially true of Radishes. Repeated tests which we have made with our "Earliest Erfurt" along side of other so-called early varieties, such as "Twenty Day," "Early Bird," etc., have proven it to be from three to nine days earlier than any of them and more attractive. Shape is very regular; color of skin a rich scarlet; flesh unusually tender, crisp, delicious, never becoming pithy or hollow. Very good for either forcing or planting in the garden in early spring and through the summer. We recommend a trial of our "Earliest Erfurt" in every garden, and know that it will give satisfaction everywhere. We have also made the price very low. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.

garden culture or home use it is not excelled; is very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 50c.



Olive Shaped Scarlet.

CHINA ROSE, or SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A good winter Radish; flesh firm, crisp and good flavor; very uniform in size and shape; about five inches long. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Grows to a good size, is of oval shape; flesh white, solid, very appetizing; a good keeper. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 58c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the hardest and a good keeper; skin black; flesh firm, and white, of good flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 58c.



Hubbard Squash.

warty knobs all over it, satisfies everyone that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, thick fleshed and a good keeper, and such Squashes will sell at sight. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

PIKES PEAK, or SIBLEY—One of the sweetest, driest and best of all late Squashes. The form is entirely distinct, being pear shaped. The shell is hard and very flinty, yet thin and smooth, and of a pale green color; the flesh thick and solid, brilliant orange color, very dry, fine grained and a rich delicate flavor; weigh from eight to ten pounds. Vines are remarkably vigorous and wonderfully productive. The whole crop seems to ripen at once, as soon as or before the Hubbard. It is one of the very best keepers and shippers. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 45c.

COPYRIGHT, 1893 BY M.B. FAXON CO.
Faxon Squash.

EARLY ORANGE MARROW—A decided improvement on the old Boston Marrow, being two weeks earlier, far more productive, and a much better keeper. Skin of a brilliant red, very thick; orange color, fine grained, and of excellent quality; cooks dry and is one of the best Squashes from September until January. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 42c.

ESSEX HYBRID—A very productive Squash of the finest quality and an excellent keeper, specimens having been kept until June as sound and good as when gathered. It is of excellent quality, quick growth, and can be raised successfully as a second crop, following early potatoes, etc. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 42c.

BAY STATE—The shell is light green, hard and flinty, and is one of the longest keepers known. Flesh very thick and solid, bright golden yellow, dry, fine grained; flavor sweet and excellent; seed cavity very small. It matures very early. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The "big" exhibition Squash, the largest of all, often weighing over 200 pounds. There is a record of one Squash

HUBBARD—A great favorite, and more extensively grown for market than any other variety. Of good size; color dark green; shell very hard; flesh yellow, fine grained, dry and sweet. It is the standard of excellence in quality; but few have the purest Hubbard to offer. Owing to the great popularity of this sort, we have given particular attention to the selection of our seed, which is from Squashes grown for the seed only, and all planters will find it to their advantage to grow our Minnesota grown seed and by so doing not only secure the **Best Strain**, but insure earliness in maturity. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 45c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This is a new type of the well-known Hubbard produced by careful selection of the large, dark green, warted, rough specimens always seen in good stocks of the Hubbard. It has been bred to this type until it is so fixed that nearly all have very hard warty shells. A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish-green, hard and with



PIKES PEAK (OR SIBLEY) SQUASH

THE FAXON—The flesh is a deep, orange yellow, cavity very small and seeds few; the special peculiarity, however, is that while uncooked it appears to have a shell like any Squash, when cooked there is practically none, the shell or inedible part being only about as thick as a sheet of writing paper. It is the best Squash we ever tasted, sweet and very dry, and for Squash pies it must be tried to be appreciated. We know a trial will convince all of its great value. It matures early and can be used as a summer Squash. It is the best winter variety we know of, being a very late keeper; we have repeatedly had Squashes in our cellar in perfect condition in April and May. It is the only Squash that we ever saw that every specimen is of superior quality without regard to size or whether it is ripe or green. This is a very desirable feature, as many Squashes (the Hubbard especially) must be thoroughly ripe before frost, or the crop is lost. It is not so with "The Faxon Squash;" every specimen can be gathered and used. Very early, enormously productive, of medium size, best possible quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

having been grown that weighed 292 pounds. The flesh is very thick and of a rich yellow color; skin smooth and bright orange color. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

CANADA WINTER CROOKNECK—A well known variety of Winter Squash of good quality. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the best summer varieties. Skin golden and warted. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 60c.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED—Earlier than any other variety; of dwarf habit and very productive, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 55c.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOPED—Similar to the White Bush, but of a deep orange color; flesh pale yellow. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 55c.

Please note our very low prices for our large packets, ounces and one-quarter pounds, which we send prepaid by mail at these low prices quoted. If pounds are ordered sent by mail, please add eight cents per pound for postage to the low pound price quoted above.

TOMATOES.



Early Minnesota.

PONDEROSA.—Very large, and is highly commended in many localities. Like all other mammoth sorts, however, there is a considerable proportion of misshapen fruit, and some with hard green spots around the stem. Our seed is pure. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 85c.

NEW MATCHLESS TOMATO.—The Matchless Tomato is well worthy of its name; in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruit is entirely free from core, of a very rich cardinal color, and not liable to crack from wet weather. It is of the largest size, and the size of fruit is maintained throughout the season, the healthy growth of foliage continuing until killed by the frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vine will keep in marketable condition for two weeks. Of fine quality, solid, and a long keeper. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 85c.

DWARF CHAMPION.—The extraordinary fruiting qualities of the Dwarf Champion Tomato place it easily in the lead of all other Tomatoes in point of productiveness. This variety is distinguished from all others by its peculiar foliage. In form and color the fruit closely resembles the Acme, it is always symmetrical and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid; ripens well close round the stem, and is not so much subject to crack as some other sorts. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 70c.; lb., \$1.75.

ADVANCE.—Very early; the Tomatoes are of fair size, bright red, very solid and with no green core. The vines are loaded with fruit. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.70.

ACME.—Popular both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, ripening evenly and without cracking, and stands shipping well. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.70.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.—Is shaped like the Acme, larger, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood red in color, very solid and heavy cropper. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.70.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—Ripens as early as the Acme; of smooth form; keeps and carries well. In color a rich, glossy crimson with a

BOND'S EARLY MINNESOTA.—There is a great demand for early Tomatoes, and no wonder, for all lovers of this delicious fruit await its coming into market with much impatience. This handsome new variety which we now offer we claim to be the earliest Tomato grown. Thos. H. Brinton, the Tomato specialist, and the originator of several of the best varieties, claims this Tomato to be the earliest out of 119 varieties tested in his grounds, and other testimony from Tomato experts seems to fully sustain the claim we make for its earliness. In addition to this, a very important step seems to have been secured in shape, color and flavor. Fruit is fair size, of good shape, smooth, dark red color, ripens even, remains solid a long time and never cracks. The vine and limb are more trim and of finer mold than ordinary; the vines are medium in length and set fruit freely. Another desirable feature is its great solidity, a bushel of them, on this account, being worth more than those of any other early Tomato. Pkt., 5c.; 4 pkts., 15c.; oz., 35c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

THE NEW STONE.—This has given great satisfaction to all who have grown it. It ripens for main crop; is very large, flesh exceedingly solid, heavy and firm (hence its name). It is of a bright scarlet color, very smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; in quality the very best, no hard core, not subject to rot; an excellent keeper, making it a good shipper. For canning it is unequaled. Its large size, bright color, and fine appearance make it an attractive and exceedingly valuable market variety. Its vines are strong, vigorous and heavily loaded with very uniform fruit. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 70c.; lb., \$1.75.

light tinge of purple. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.70.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A beautiful new Tomato, large size and smooth; color rich golden yellow, with a slight tinge of red at the blossom end; the flavor is mild and excellent, not as acid as red sorts. Fine for preserving; the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 60c.

THE NEW PEACH.—A most delicious and unique Tomato. Fruit uniform, resembling a medium sized peach in form and color, even to having the down or fuzz of the peach. The flavor is remarkably fruity and delicious, the best of all for eating from the hand. Skin very thin and readily peeled. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

TREE TOMATO.

—This Tomato has been before the public for some years, but still it may be called a novelty, as its appearance is so distinguished as to excite expressions of surprise, no matter how frequently seen. Its chief characteristic is its wonderful productiveness, although in eating qualities it is first-class.

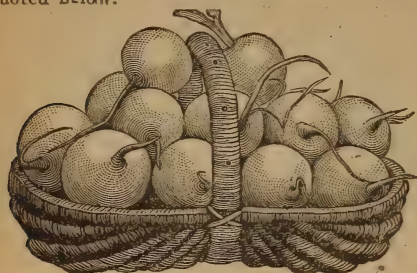
Large, and of a peculiar bright red color. Not as smooth, perhaps, as some kinds, but not so deficient in this respect as to detract from its other merits. Customers should try this; and we have secured seed of the Improved Mansfield Tree Tomato, which we are sure will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c.; 3 pkts., 12c.; oz., 40c.

STRAWBERRY or WINTER CHERRY TOMATO.—This, unlike other varieties, grows in a husk or pod, and may be kept all winter if the husks are not removed; the fruit has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, and is much relished raw, but is generally used for preserves, for which it is excellent. They grow well on almost any dry soil, are easier raised than the Tomato and are prolific bearers. Pkt., 5c.



Tree Tomato.

Our prices for packets, ounces and quarter pounds are prepaid by mail. If pounds are ordered to be sent by mail, please add eight cents per pound for postage to the pound price quoted below.



White Six Weeks.

WHITE SIX WEEKS.—A new, very early Turnip, with fine, large, smooth bulbs. The flesh is hard, solid, fine grained, and of the choicest quality. It matures very rapidly. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.



EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—A general favorite with all, and more

NEW WHITE EGG TURNIP.—For an all round variety this is one of the best Turnips. It will suit the most critical market gardener, and is one of the best for the private garden. It meets with a ready sale in all markets. It is a good keeper and excellent either for early or late sowing. It is of very rapid growth; roots are egg-shaped, with thin white skin. The flesh is very solid, firm and fine-grained, and of sweet, mild flavor. We give especial attention to this variety, and are able to make our price very low. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 36c.

POMMERIAN WHITE GLOBE.—One of the best main crop varieties, with snow-white flesh and skin. A very good market sort; keeps well into the winter, and very fine for the table, but also used much for stock. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 30c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—This is one of the favorite sorts in Europe. It is white, of good size, and a splendid keeper. In firmness of grain and sweetness of flavor it is unequalled. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 30c.

DEVONSHIRE GREY STONE.—For field culture and stock feeding this is a very good variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 34c.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the most delicious and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 32c.

COW-HORN or LONG WHITE.—This variety is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and generally slightly crooked. It is white, except a little shade of

Please note our very low prices for our large packets and ounces. Our three-cent packages contain more seed than packets for which dealers ask five and ten cents, and our seeds are of equal and in many instances far superior quality.

largely grown than any other turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 32c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The earliest variety. The tops are very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and grow very erect and compact. The roots are very white, with clear purple top. The most desirable sort for forcing. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 32c.

PURPLE TOP MUNICH.—The earliest variety after the Red Top Milan. Good quality and shape. Color white, with purplish-white top; very productive. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 32c.



Early White Flat Dutch—Strap Leaved.

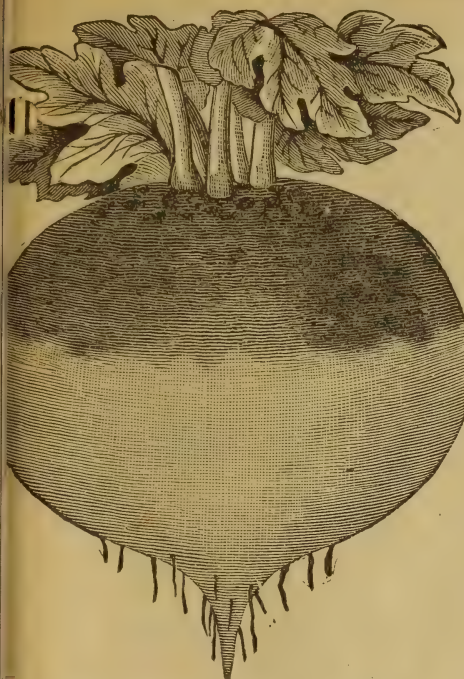
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Strap Leaved.—A very popular sort for either table use or for market; grows quickly, comes early; clear white skin, and flesh of juicy, mild flavor and excellent quality; produces bulbs entirely free from small roots. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 30c.



green at the top. It is delicate and well flavored. Withstands dry weather better than any other variety of turnip. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14c.; lb., 35c.

TELTAU or SMALL BERLIN.—Very small, spindle-shaped roots; the rind has a peculiar flavor, and should not be taken off when used; esteemed for flavoring soups. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

RUTABAGAS.



Improved American Rutabaga.

IMPROVED AMERICAN.—Very popular and has for years been considered the leading yellow fleshed variety; very solid, fine quality; valuable for the table and feeding stock. Very hardy and productive; excellent shape, with small neck and smooth skin; keeps well. Our strain is choice. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 30c.**

HURST'S MONARCH.—This grand, new and distinct form of the Rutabaga is, we believe, by far the best of all. The roots are of tankard shape, with very small neck; skin dark red above ground and yellow below; flesh rich yellow, fine grained and best quality. For earliness, quality, and weight it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from two to seven tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the root makes it very palatable and nutritious to stock fed on it. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 28c.**

SWEET GERMAN.—This is unequalled for table use. It is very sweet, fine grained and mild flavored; grows to a good size; very smooth, solid; flesh is white, sweet, juicy, tender and of delicious flavor; remains in perfect condition until late spring or summer. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, from 500 to 1,000 bushels. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 30c.**

WHITE RUSSIAN.—This well-known variety is one of the very best for winter or spring use for the table. Oval form; clear white flesh; sweet, excellent. Our seed of this is very superior. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 28c.**

AROMATIC, SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise.—Seeds have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; lb., 20c.**

Balm.—Leaves are used for making a pleasant beverage. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 12c.; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Basilicum.—Leaves used in flavoring soups or stews. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Borage.—Leaves used for flavoring; flowers furnish bee pastures. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Caraway.—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Chervil.—Much used for flavoring and in salads. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 20c.**

Catnip, or Catmint.—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Coriander.—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., ¼ lb., 20c.**

Dill.—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 20c.**

Fennel.—Leaves are used in fish sauces, soups, garnishes, etc. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 22c.**

Horseradish.—Used in the manufacture of cough remedy. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.**

Hyssop.—Used for tea in asthma and chronic catarrh. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.**

Lavender.—An aromatic medicinal herb. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Marjoram.—The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for

winter use. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.**

Pennyroyal.—Has a pleasant and agreeable odor and flavor. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 25c.**

Rue.—For medicinal purposes; good for fowls; for the crop. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Rosemary.—Leaves are used for seasoning. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.**

Saffron.—Flowers are used in dyeing. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Sorrel.—Broad leaved, used for salads. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c.**

Sage.—Used for seasoning and dressing. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.**

Summer Savory.—For flavoring soups, dressing, etc. **Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Tansy.—Cultivated for its medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.**

Taragon.—For seasoning and culinary purposes. **Pkt., 5c.**

Thyme.—The young leaves and tops are used for soups, etc., and a tea is made from the leaves, a remedy for headache. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 18c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.15.**

Wormwood.—Used for medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 4c.; oz., 24c.; ¼ lb., 75c.**

*Varieties with a * are perennials.

Please note our very low prices for our large and well-filled packages, and our prices for ounces and one-quarter pounds are correspondingly low.

OUR SELECTED LIST OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

Room does not permit us to devote much space to Flowers, but we have selected and included in our list all the most desirable and well-known varieties, and we obtained our seed from the most reliable growers of Germany, where the largest part of the Flower Seed sold in this country come from. We can assure you that it is equal to any offered by other seedsmen who devote much space and colored and other illustrations to Flower Seeds and then charge high prices. We make our prices very low for high grade seed, as will be readily seen by comparing.

The abbreviations A., P., H. mean: A., annual; P., perennial; H., hardy.

When ordering, please order by the number only, or by the numbers and the name both. If possible do not order by the name alone, but give the number at the same time.

The prices are for full-sized packets:

No.	Name of Flowers.	Cents.
1.	Abronia, Umbellata, A.	3
2.	Abutilon, or Flowering Maple, finest mixed	5
3.	Acacia, all colors, mixed, A.	3
31.	Acanthus Latifolius, P.	3
4.	Aconitum, mixed varieties, P.	3
6.	Adonis, choice mixed, A.	2
91.	Ageratum, all colors mixed, A.	3
92.	Agrostemma, all colors, A.	3
97.	Alonsoa, or Mask Flower, A.	3
160.	Alyssum, sweet, A.	3
	Amaranthus, A. H.—	
54.	Love Lies Bleeding	3
55.	Tricolor	3
56.	Fringed	3
57.	Mixed varieties	2
70.	Anagallis, mixed, A.	3
	Anthirrhinum, or Snap Dragon—	
83.	Red	4
84.	Striped	4
85.	Fine mixed	3
	Asters, New Victoria, A.—	
9.	Emperor, white	6
10.	Blue	6
11.	Scarlet	6
12.	Queen of the Halls, bright rose	6
13.	Splendid Mixture	5
	Asters, Paecy Flowered Perfection.—	
14.	Ball Aster, pure white	6
15.	Schiller Aster, dark blue	6
16.	Brilliant, scarlet	6
17.	Mixed colors, extra choice	5
19.	Tall Asters, extra fine, mixed	3
20.	Dwarf Asters, all colors, mixed	3
185.	Anemone, or Windflower, A.	5
	Balsams, Double Camelia Flowered—	
21.	Snow white	5
22.	Crimson	3
23.	Scarlet spotted	3
25.	Rose-Flowered Balsam	4
26.	Dwarf Balsams	4
24.	Extra fine, mixed	3
82.	Brachycome, choice mixed, A.	3
39.	Browallia, A.	4
58.	Cacalia, or Tassel Flower, A.	4
47.	Calandrinia, Grandiflora, A.	4
147.	Calendula, mixed varieties, A., H., P.	2
158.	Calliopsis, or Coreopsis, mixed, A., H.	2
163.	Callirhoe Pedata, A.	2
71.	Canterbury Bell, or Campanula	4
27.	Candytuft, A., H., pure white	3
28.	Crimson	3
29.	Mixed varieties	3
30.	Canna, in splendid mixture	3
119.	Carnation, New Margaret, P.	5
120.	Fine double, mixed	5
157.	Catchfly, Mixed, A.	3
75a.	Celosia, or Coxcumb, dwarf, mixed, A.	3
	Centaurea, or Cornflower, P.—	
78.	Emperor William I., blue	3

No.	Name of Flower.	Cents.
86.	Bachelor's Button	2
80a.	Dusty Miller, white	6
	Chrysanthemums, A., double—	
40.	White	3
41.	Yellow	3
42.	Red	3
	SINGLE VARIETIES.	
43.	White	3
45.	Red	3
44.	Yellow	3
46.	Splendid Mixture	3
133.	Cineraria, fine mixed, P.	10
108a.	Convolvulus-Minor, or Dwarf Morning Glory, mixed	3
48.	Cuphea, or Cigar Plant, A.	4
159.	Datura, many colors, mixed	3
	Dianthus—Pinks, A.—	
122.	Double Chinese Pink, extra choice mixed	4
122a.	Double White Chinese	4
126b.	Pheasant's Eye	4
123.	Mourning Cloak, double	5
124.	Crimson Belle	5
125.	Diadem Pink, double	5
126a.	Double striped	5
127.	Splendid mixture of double varieties	4
65.	Digitalis, or Fox Glove, mixed, P.	3
	Double Daisies, or Bellis.—	
98.	Double white	8
99.	Double red	8
100.	Finest mixture	6
49.	Edelweiss	10
52.	Eschscholtzia, fine mixed, A., H.	2
52.	Eutocia, A., H.	2
82.	Forget-me-not, blue, A., H.	4
81.	Double white	4
59a.	Fuchsia, double, mixed	9
59b.	Single, mixed	9
66.	Gillardia, or Blanket Flower, A., H.	3
51.	Gentiana, P., H.	3
73.	Gilia, mixed, A.	2
205.	Golden Rod, P., H.	5
72.	Godetia, many varieties mixed, A., H.	3
76a.	Hedysarum, A., H.	4
	Helianthus, or Sunflower, A.—	
64.	Silver King	3
66.	Mammoth Russian	2
65.	Californicus, Tall, double	3
180.	Heliotrope, fine mixture, P.	4
101.	Hollyhock, P., H.—Double white	5
102.	Double yellow	5
103.	Double crimson	5
104.	Extra fine double mixed	4
112.	Honesty, A.	3
	Larkspur, or Delphinium, A.—	
149.	Double, Dwarf, mixed	3
150.	Double, tall, mixed	3
151.	Emperor	3
145.	Lavatera, A.	2
94.	Linum, Grandiflorum Rubrum, A.	2
96.	Lobelia, choice, mixed, P.	3
95.	Lupinus, many colors mixed, A.	3
153.	Marigold, or Tagetes, dwarf French, A.	2
111.	Matricaria, or Feverfew, A.	3
148.	Mignonette, mixture of many varieties, A., H.	3
5.	Mimulus, or Monkey Flower, mixed, P.	3
156.	Mimosa, or Sensitive Plant, A., H.	3
183.	Mirabilis, or Four O'clock, mixed	3
81.	Nasturtium, Dwarf, or Tom Thumb, fine mixed, A.	3
81a.	Brilliant yellow	4
81b.	Deep scarlet	4
81c.	Spotted King	4
93.	Nemophila, or Love Grove, fine mixed, A.	3
178.	Nicotiana Affinis, A.	3
161.	Nigella, A., H.	4
187.	Nolana, mixed colors, A., H.	3
117.	Nycteria, P.	4
118.	Oenothera, or Evening Primrose, mixed, A.	3
134.	Oxalis, for hanging baskets, P.	5

No.	Name of Flower.	Cents.
Pansies.		
167.	Large flowering, blue.....	4
168.	" " bronze.....	4
169.	" " violet.....	4
170.	" " black.....	4
171.	" " white.....	4
172.	" " yellow.....	4
173.	" " striped.....	4
175.	" " mixed colors.....	3
175.	Chicago Park Pansies, for bedding, in finest mixture.....	4
176.	German mixture of Giant Pansies in all colors.....	10
135.	Petunias , white.....	3
136.	Blotched and striped.....	4
137.	Dark Red.....	4
138.	Mixed colors.....	3
139.	Large flowering, finest mixed.....	10
140.	" " fringed.....	10
141.	" " double mixed colors, which will produce about one-third double flowers.....	14
60.	Phlox , large flowering, dark red.....	4
62.	" " " white.....	4
62a.	" " " pink.....	4
63.	" " " finest mixture of all colors.....	3
115.	Portulacca , double mixed colors.....	8
116.	Single, large flowering, in mixed colors.....	4
Poppy, A. H.—		
114.	Single varieties, mixed colors.....	3
113.	Double varieties, mixed colors.....	4
38.	Penstemon, Finest Hybrids.....	4
144.	Perilla, A.....	3
64.	Potentilla, A.....	3
8.	Primula Auricula , P.....	7
146.	Primula Chinensis, or Chinese Primrose, finest mixture, P.....	16
143.	Pyrethrum, large flowering, mixed.....	3
186.	Ricinus, or Castor Oil Bean, mixed, A.....	3
179.	Salpiglossis, large flowered, mixed, A.....	4
152.	Salvia, mixed, A.....	5
154.	Saponaria, A., H.....	3
184.	Scabiosa, fine mixed, A., H.....	2
110.	Sedum, or Stone Crop, A., H.....	2
162.	Schizanthus, A.....	3
Stocks, German Ten Weeks.—		
86.	Double, pure white.....	6
87.	" " dark blue.....	6
88.	" " scarlet red.....	6
89.	" " yellow.....	6
90.	Splendid mixture of different colors, single and double.....	5

SWEET PEAS.

Of these popular flowers we have secured seed of the finest and most popular varieties from California, where the best in the world are produced. Our seed is second to none, and will please our customers, and we have made our prices so low on our well filled packages that all can afford to have this popular flower in their garden.

32.	Cupid. —The new dwarf Sweet Pea. This is truly a floral wonder. The plants are only five inches high, spreading twelve to fifteen inches, and loaded with pure white flowers of large size and delicious fragrance..	8
33.	Blanche Burpee. —Eckford's Giant White Sweet Pea. It usually bears three flowers on a stem, and they are of immense size and pure white....	5
34.	Blanche Perry. —A popular pink and white.....	4
35.	Apple Blossom. —Rose, shading to pink.....	4
36.	Captain of the Blues. —Blue, very large and full.....	4
37.	Butterfly. —White, shaded and edged with blue.....	4
37a.	Crown Prince of Prussia. —Salmon flesh color.....	4

No.	Name of Flower.	Cents.
37b.	Emily Henderson. —The well known pure white.....	3
37c.	Firefly. —Standards, deep scarlet, very fragrant.....	4
37d.	Invincible Scarlet. —A beautiful rich scarlet; very fragrant.....	4
37e.	Mrs. Eckford. —Color a delicate, shaded primrose yellow.....	4
37f.	Venus. —Salmon-colored flowers of large size.....	4
37g.	Finest Mixture of all the new and named varieties, oz., 10c.....	4
37h.	Splendid Mixture. —An assortment that for coloring, size and fragrance of flowers will please all. ¼ lb., 20c.; oz., 7c.....	3
130.	Sweet William. — <i>Dianthus Barbatus</i> , P., H., Double, white.....	5
131.	Double, red.....	5
129.	Double, mixed.....	4
132.	Single, mixed.....	3
177.	<i>Torenia</i> , for hanging baskets, A.....	8
50.	Verbena , best mixture, P.....	4
155.	<i>Vinca</i> —Periwinkle, mixed colors.....	5
69.	Wallflower , P., Single, mixed.....	3
68.	Double, mixed.....	6
188.	Zinnias , A., white.....	3
189.	Scarlet.....	3
190.	Yellow.....	3
191.	Fine double, mixed.....	3

SELECTED CLIMBERS.

205.	<i>Adlumia</i> , or Cypress Vine, A.....	3
213.	Bignonia, or Trumpet Vine, P.....	4
214.	Balloon Vine, A.....	3
206.	<i>Coboea Scandens</i> , A.....	3
108.	<i>Convolvulus</i> Major, or Morning Glory, A.....	3
210.	<i>Dolichos</i> , or Hyacinth Bean, A.....	4
207.	Humulus Japonicus , or Japanese Hop.....	3
209a.	<i>Ipomoea</i> , or Moonflower, A.....	3
208.	<i>Lophospermum</i> , A.....	5
209.	<i>Maurandia</i> , P.....	4
205a.	Scarlet Runner, A.....	3
215.	Smilax , A.....	4
212.	<i>Thunbergia</i> , P.....	4
211.	Passion Flower	4
Gourds.—		
216.	Dish Cloth.....	3
217.	Dipper.....	3
217a.	Sugar Trough.....	3
218.	White Nest Egg.....	4
219.	Fine mixed.....	2

IMMORTELES.

192.	<i>Acroclineum</i> , A.....	2
193.	<i>Ammobium</i> , A.....	3
194.	<i>Gomphrena</i> , or Globe Amaranth.....	2
197.	<i>Helichrysum</i> , A.....	3
196.	<i>Rhodanthle</i> , A.....	3
198.	<i>Sanvitalia</i> , A.....	3
199.	<i>Waitzia</i> , A.....	2
195.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , A.....	3

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

202.	<i>Coix Lachrymae</i> , A.....	3
200.	<i>Erianthus Ravenna</i> , A.....	3
203.	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i> , P.....	4
204a.	<i>Lagurus Ovatus</i> , A.....	4
201.	<i>Stipa Pennata</i> , P.....	3
204b.	All kinds mixed.....	3

Little Valley, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Your Flower Seed was splendid, and we had a fine garden for so little money.

W. LANGHANS.
Peveley, Mo.

Gentlemen: The seeds which I bought of you last spring have proved to be first class, and as far as the quality is concerned, your price certainly is very low for your seeds and your packages the largest of any. Wherever I will find a chance I shall recommend your seeds and fair dealing.

REV. F. E. ROTH.

OUR VEGETABLE GARDEN SEED COLLECTIONS.

We can here give our patrons special bargains, and every owner of a garden, either large or small, will be interested in the offer we make here. We have carefully selected the varieties

for these our Vegetable Gardens, and they contain seed of the best quality only, and such varieties as are planted in every garden. Here is the list of them:

OUR LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This includes the following thirty-five packages of Vegetable Seeds and one packet of beautiful mixed Flower Seed that will please

you when you see it bloom, and these thirty-six packages we send postpaid by mail to any address for only one dollar.

1 Pkt. Wax Beans.	1 Pkt. Pickling Cucumber.	1 Pkt. Early Garden Peas.
" Green Podded Beans.	" Long Cucumber.	" Pumpkin.
" Early Beets, round, red.	" Kohlrabi.	" Radish, round, red.
" Kale, early curled.	" Leek.	" Radish, long.
" Early Cabbage.	" Lettuce, early curled.	" Rutabaga.
" Late Cabbage.	" Head Lettuce.	" Summer Spinach.
" Carrot, early red.	" Musk Melon.	" Squash.
" Cauliflower, early.	" Water Melon.	" Tomato, early red.
" Celery.	" Yellow Danvers Onion.	" Turnip, early, flat.
" Celeriac.	" Red Wethersfield Onion.	" Marjoram.
" Sweet Corn, extra early.	" Parsley, curled.	" Thyme. (Mixture.)
" Garden Cress.	" Parsnips, long white.	" Choice Flower Seed

OUR SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This includes the following seventeen packages of Vegetable Seeds and one packet of beautiful mixed Flower Seed, and these

eighteen packages we send postpaid by mail to any address for only 50 cents.

1 Pkt. Wax Beans.	1 Pkt. Pickling Cucumber.	1 Pkt. Early Radish.
" Early Garden Peas.	" Kohlrabi.	" Spinach.
" Early Sweet Corn.	" Early Lettuce.	" Early Tomatoes.
" Early Table Beets.	" Musk Melon.	" Early Flat Turnips.
" Early Cabbage.	" Onion.	" Marjoram. (Mixture.)
" Early Table Carrots.	" Curled Parsley.	" Choice Flower Seed

These **Vegetable Gardens** are adapted for any garden, and a very great number of our customers plant them every year, as they con-

tain just what they want. These varieties are of our own selection and we cannot make any change, considering the low price.

The following varieties were not put in the regular alphabetical order in the catalogue, so we have put them on this page.

PARSLEY.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—No variety is more attractive; when well grown it resembles a tuft of finely curled moss; is hardy and slow in running to seed. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 70c.

DOUBLE CURLED.—Dwarf, finely curled. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 66c.

FERN LEAVED.—A new and most beautiful variety for table decoration as well as very ornamental for the garden. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 65c.

PLAIN or SINGLE.—Useful for flavoring soups and stews and garnishing; for flavoring the green leaves are used; or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles until needed. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 60c.

HAMBURG or TURNIP ROOTED.—The roots are used in soups, giving them a fine, delicate flavor. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; lb., 65c.

PEPPER.

RUBY KING.—A very mild flavored variety which grows to a large size, often five or six inches long and three or four inches thick; of a bright ruby-red color when ripe and remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A small, long pointed, slim pod, strong and pungent; furnishes the Cayenne pepper of commerce. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—Early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, and less pungent than the other sorts. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

CARDINAL.—Very sweet and tender; peppers are long, curved, tapering and about two inches thick at the stem end. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

LONG WHITE.—This is the standard variety. Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for winter use. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the Long White, and of equally good quality. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SCORZONERA, or BLACK SALSIFY.—Treatment same as Salsify, which it closely resembles, except that the skin is black. Should be soaked in cold water a few hours before cooking to remove the bitter taste. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SPINACH.

ROUND THICK LEAVED.—One of the best market sorts in general use. Leaves are large, thick and somewhat crumpled. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 22c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

LONG STANDING.—A very good new variety, which stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before going to seed. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 90c.

BLOOMSDALE or SAVOY LEAVED.—One of the hardest and heaviest yielding varieties; leaves are large, thick and curled like Savoy Cabbage. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 22c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

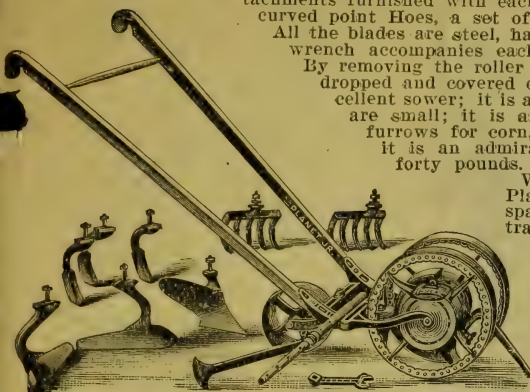
PRICKLY or WINTER.—This is generally sown in the fall for winter use, and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 20c.

NEW ZEALAND.—Stands heat and drought better than the other varieties; planted in May, it will yield a supply of leaves all summer. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 60c.

THE PLANET JUNIOR COMBINED SEED DRILL.

This is the best machine made for the two purposes, and does both well. Used as a drill, all kinds of Seed can be sown with it, and very evenly, and afterwards the same machine is used for cultivating. The cultivating attachments furnished with each Drill are a Plow, a pair of protecting curved point Hoes, a set of Cultivator Teeth and a pair of Rakes. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. A wrench accompanies each machine, and full directions for use. By removing the roller and using the hilling hoes, seed can be dropped and covered deeply. It can be seen that it is an excellent sower; it is a first-class double wheel hoe while plants are small; it is an excellent wheel scuffle hoe; it opens furrows for corn, beans and potatoes, and covers them; it is an admirable wheel cultivator. Weight, packed, forty pounds. Price, \$9.00.

We cannot describe or illustrate the other Planet Jr. Garden Tools here for want of space, but will send you free a nicely illustrated Catalogue and Price List of same if you write for it. Please note that the manufacturers of these goods have made a uniform price on their goods and insist that no Planet Jr. machines shall be sold for less than the prices quoted in the catalogue, but should any one of our customers be able to obtain them at a lower price, kindly advise us and we will if possible meet any price made by others.



DIAMOND HAND MILL.

This is especially adapted for the use of all who have a small amount of grinding to do. It produces a good quality of meal, suitable for cooking purposes, and anybody owning this Mill can at all times have fresh Graham flour and corn meal, hominy, cracked wheat, split peas, etc. The fineness can be regulated to suit your own convenience by the thumb screw which regulates the grinding for coarse or fine meal. The capacity of the mill depends on speed, power and condition of grain, and is from twenty to fifty pounds per hour. Weight of Mill fifty pounds. Our price only \$4.50.

A smaller size Hand Mill, similar to the one described above, and adapted for the same work, weight thirty-five pounds, our price only \$3.75.

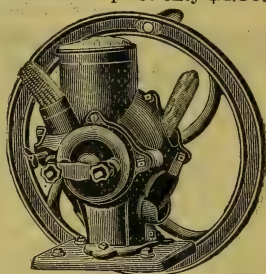


Diamond Hand Mill.

THE DUPLEX.

A Grinding Mill and Corn Sheller combined in one machine. This is just the Mill for those who do not have enough grinding and shelling to do to need a large mill and corn sheller. This Mill will do work just as well as any large grinding mill and high-priced sheller. The sheller has an adjustable throat, so that it will shell all sizes of corn, discharge the cob, and run the corn into the feed box.

The capacity of the Sheller is one bushel in four minutes, and of the Mill sixty to seventy-five pounds per hour. The weight of the machine is fifty-five pounds. Our price only \$6.50.



Duplex.

THE TRIPLEX.

A Grinding Mill, Corn Sheller and Bone Grinder combined in one mill. The newest thing out, and the price within the reach of all.

This is just the mill for poultry raisers or persons who do not have enough grinding to do to require a larger power mill. It will do all kinds of work and as good work as a mill that would cost fifty dollars, but of course not as rapidly. The Sheller will shell as well as any high-priced sheller, and the Bone Mill is a dandy.

The weight with stand and feed box is 100 pounds, and our price only \$9.75. The weight without stand and feed box is sixty pounds, and our price only \$7.75.

The capacity of the Sheller in this machine is one bushel in four minutes; of the Mill, twenty pounds of fine meal per hour.

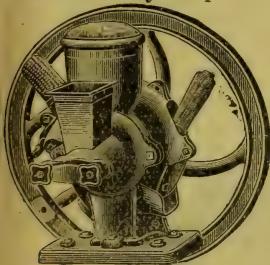
PREMIUMS.

We never did believe in cash prizes or other schemes to attract customers, as but very few get any benefit from such prizes. We think it more just and far better and more satisfactory to all customers to make our prices as low as possible all around, and let everyone have the benefit. In addition to our low prices we can give those sending us larger orders some valuable premiums, while with smaller orders we also send good premiums, and have done this every year already. This year we decided to send with larger orders from our Farm Seed Department of this catalogue (which means on all seeds found on pages 21 to 30), two valuable premiums. For orders to the amount of twenty-four dollars, which are made up from this Farm Seed Department, on pages 21 to 30, we will send one of our Cyclone Seeders. These are very handy machines to have on the farm.

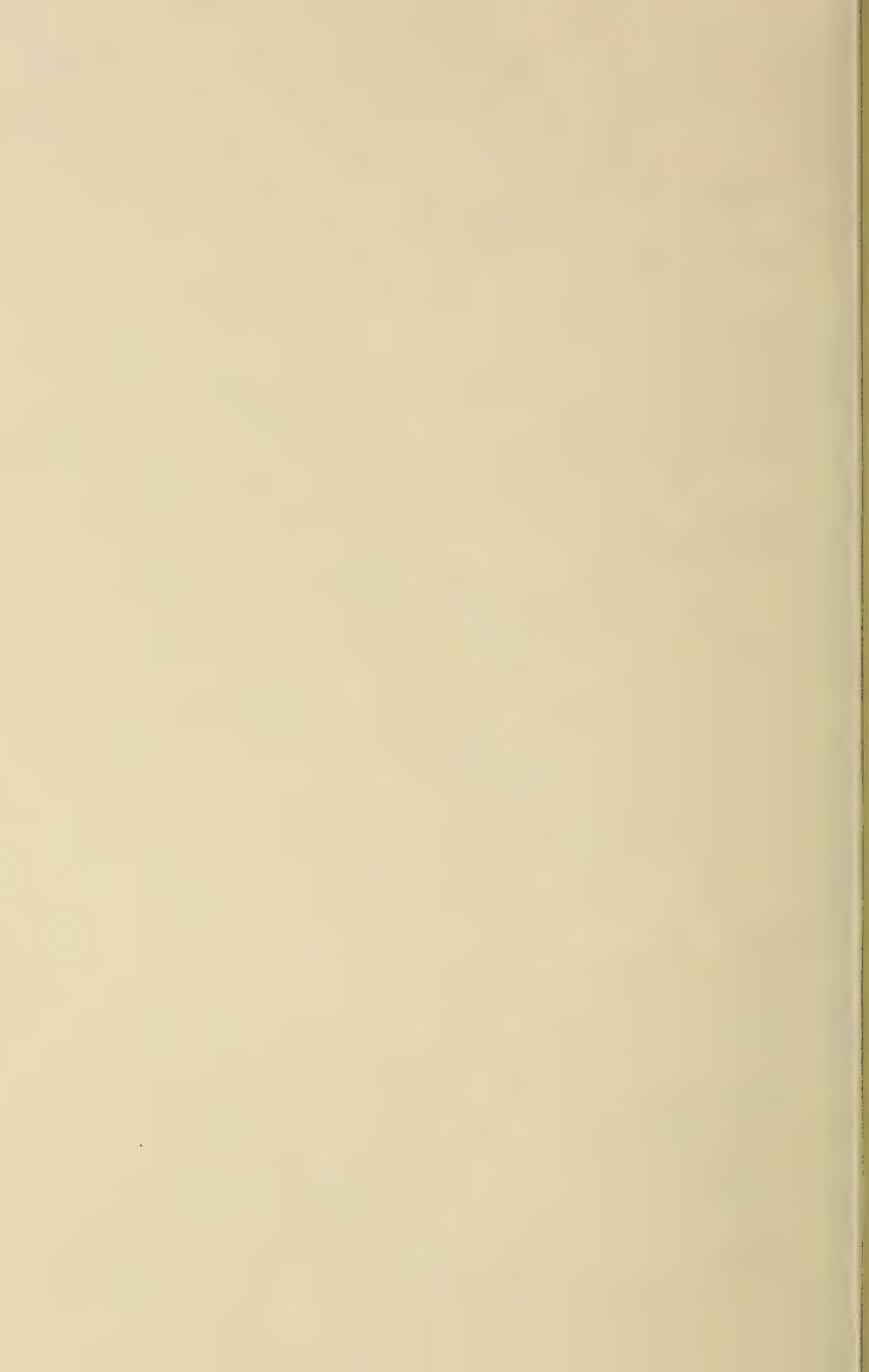
For orders to the amount of fifteen dollars, made up from this Farm Seed Department, we send a book on "Grasses, Clovers, Field Roots, Forage, and Fodder Crops," written by Professor Shaw of the State University. The retail price of this book is one dollar, and we can supply it at this price.

These premiums are sent only when farmers request same, otherwise we make the selection.

With orders to the amount of ten dollars we send a large selection of packages of valuable varieties of seeds for either the field or garden.



Triplex.



PLEASE USE THIS SHEET IN ORDERING.

ORDER SHEET FOR

FARMER SEED CO.

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Received:

Shipped:

Packed by:

VERY IMPORTANT!

Please write **YOUR FULL ADDRESS** with every order or letter you write to us, and write

your Name, Post-office, County and State very plain. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistakes in filling your orders.

Money can best be sent at our risk by either Post-office or Express Office Money Order, Bank Draft, or in a Registered Letter, and we are responsible for all money sent us in this way. Bank Drafts should be made payable either in Chicago or New York. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering; it is not safe and we cannot be responsible for it. Please see also, page 1 for more particulars about ordering, etc.

Postage Stamps taken as cash, but, if possible, do not send them in amounts over one dollar, and if convenient, mostly one and two-cent stamps.

Date 1897.

AMOUNT OF MONEY
ENCLOSED.

Name

Cash - - - \$

Post-office

P. O. Order - \$

County

Ex. M. Order - \$

State

Draft - - - \$

Express Office

Stamps - - - \$

(If different from Post-office.)

Total - \$


To the Farmer Seed Co.,

FARMERS AND SEED GROWERS,

Faribault, Minn.

Please write in this space any remarks concerning your order, which you can write out on the other side of this sheet, and if there is not room enough for it, then kindly attach some more paper to it or send for extra order sheets.

Inquiries which you wish answered by us by letter, please write on a separate sheet.

 We should consider it a special favor if you will write here the names and addresses of your neighbors who usually send for seeds.

[illegible]



GRASS IS KING!

MORE GRASS—MORE COWS—

MORE MILK—MORE MONEY!

FROM.....

P. O.

STATE

PUT A

2c. STAMP

HERE.

Farmer Seed Co.,

Farmers and Seed Growers,

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Please see that your full address is written on the Order Sheet
and in all letters, and write your order as plainly
as possible.

Gardeners and others will find that our
low prices on large and well-
filled packets save a good
deal on the total
order.

**BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT
FROM THE FARMERS AND
SEED GROWERS.**

When you stop and
think a moment, you
will know what all
this means when
ordering your
Field Seeds
and Seed
and Grain.



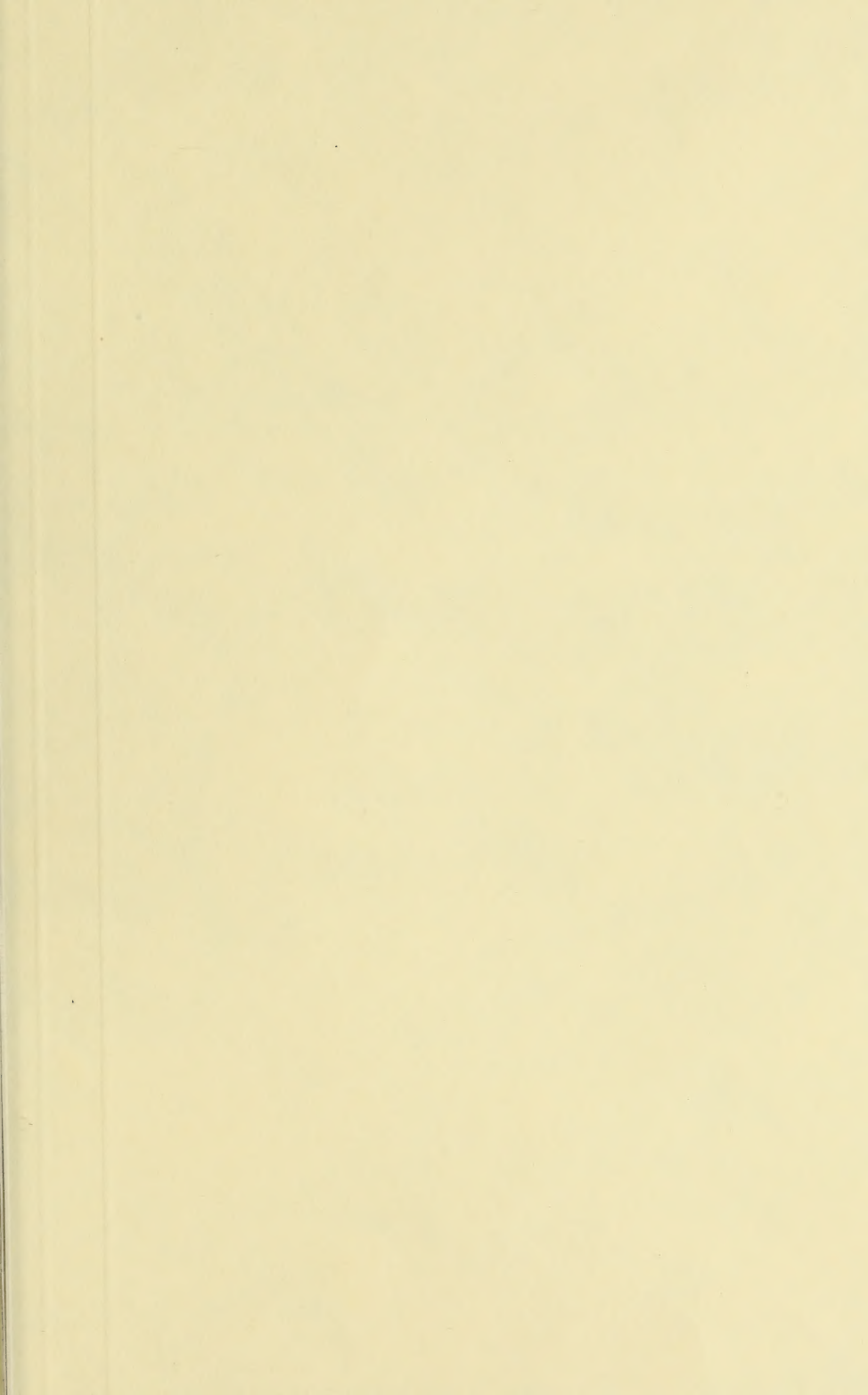
Packets
offered by
seed dealers at
low prices contain but a
small quantity of seed. We have
ordered long lists of these cheap
packets, but it took two, and sometimes
three, of them to balance one of our packets.

The safest way is to buy from the growers.
You are sure then to get the most and the best to be had.



**PERMANENT PASTURES
AND MEADOWS**

Are wanted by all Farmers and
Dairymen. They can only be
had by sowing our carefully
selected Clover Grass Mix-
tures, which are adapted
for different soils.
Read the Catalogue and
see what Farmers
everywhere think
of them.



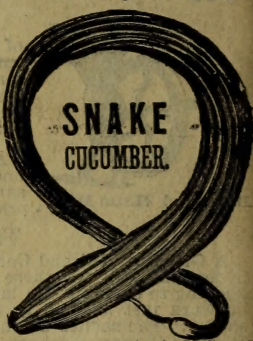


Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.—

The seed of this new variety was originally brought from Japan to Germany and proved adapted to open air culture all through Europe, from whence it crossed over to this country, where it has also proven itself of great value. The vines are of healthy vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. It clings so tightly that it is not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. It comes into bearing quickly and continues to set the fruit abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit of growth enables the hanging fruit to grow perfectly straight, of large size, from twelve to sixteen inches in length; the cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; of cylindrical shape, flesh pure white, skin dark green turning to brown and netted when ripe. They are of good quality, and when young make attractive pickles. With this variety of cucumbers, the produce of a given area of ground can be increased three-fold, thus making it particularly valuable in small gardens or to grow on high priced land. The vines continue bearing until late in fall. Pkt., 5c.; 4 pkts., 15c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 45c.

SERPENT, or SNAKE CUCUMBER.—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are six feet in length, and, although they attain great size, the quality is fair. Pkt., 6c.; oz., 15c.



“NON-PLUS ULTRA” RADISH.

This is one of the very best and most valuable Radishes for either the market gardener or the home garden. On account of its remarkably quick growth and very short top it is one of the best for forcing. It is of fine, round form and bright scarlet color. The flesh is tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 4c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 1b., 80c.



CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER LETTUCE.

A medium early and one of the best summer varieties of head Lettuce. It forms round, solid heads. The leaves are of a very rich cream-yellow color and particularly rich and buttery to the taste. This is a variety which should have a place in every farmer's garden, and is also a first-class variety to grow for the market. Price: Pkt., 7c.; oz., 18c.; ¼ lb., 55c.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.